

Education Report

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To

General Department.
Education Report 1887
THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

HON. SIRS AND GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1197, dated the 30th December last, submitting your report on the various scholastic institutions under your controul, at the close of the year, 1837.

2.—In reply I am directed to convey the authority of the Honourable the President in Council, to the printing and circulation of the report in like manner as previous reports of the Committee have been printed and circulated.

3.—His Honour in Council desires to avoid at present entering into any detailed examination of the course of proceeding adopted by the Committee in their superintendence of the instruction administered throught the different institutions reported upon; but His Honour in Council is not the less sensible of the zeal and care with which the Committee has devoted itself to the important duties entrusted to it; and I am desired to convey the thanks and acknowledgments of the Government of India to the Members of the Committee individually who have conducted the examinations, and otherwise assisted in the executive superintendence of the different institutions, and to the Committee generally for their consistent and intelligent direction of the Local Committees, and of the various institutions entrusted to their control and superintendence.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. T. Pargur,

Council Chamber,
the 27th Feb., 1838.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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To

THE HON. COL. WM. MORISON, C.B.

President of India in Council.

Fort William.

HON'BLE SIR,

WE do ourselves the honor, in this our Report, to bring under your notice, the state of the various Scholastic Institutions under our controul, at the close of the past year, and generally our proceedings in discharge of the important trust delegated to us.

2. The Institutions, now reported on, may be divided into three classes, I. Oriental Classical Learning; II. Anglo-Vernacular; III. Vernacular—The Medical College stands distinct, not properly falling in either of these classes. It will be found specially noticed in the course of this report.

3. The following table exhibits statistic details in regard to each institution, or distinct section of a General School, which we hope, will be found interesting. We have deemed it more convenient to annex it in this place as preliminary to the Special Report, which will follow in regard to each establishment.

I. CLASS—ORIENTAL CLASSICAL.

	Number of Students at the beginning of 1857.	Stipendiary proportion.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils at the end of 1857.	Stipendiary proportion.	Number of Masters.	Average monthly expenditure.	Average cost of tuition of each Pupil.
Cal Sanscrit College - -	182	57	9	182	54	8	1358	0 0 11
Benares Sanscrit College -	222	128	12	178	105	12	1263	0 0 7
Cuttack Arabic College -	114	53	8	125	41	8	1930	0 0 13
Delhi Arabic, & Per Colg.	109	90	10	91	72	11	900	0 0 8
Do. Sanscrit Department	35	27	2	32	19	1	100	0 0 3
Agra Arabic & Persian Dep.	142	41	5	113	35	5	284	0 0 2
Colg Mohd. Mohd do do.	209	4	14	274	4	13	1800	0 0 5
Furruckabad Madressa -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0
Nizamut Colg. (no return)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0
Allahabad Persian & Oordoo	55	0	4	48	0	1	40	0 0 15
	1008	400	64	983	330	59	7295	0 0 0

II. CLASS.—ANGLO-VERNACULAR.

	Number of Students at the beginning of 1857.	Stipendiary proportion.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils at the end of 1857.	Stipendiary proportion.	Number of Masters.	Average monthly expenditure.	Average cost of tuition of each Pupil.
Hindu College* - - -	424	10	18	451	10	21	4059	0 0 9
Benares Seminary - - -	142	8	3	147	6	4	527	0 0 3
College of Mohd. Mohd } English Dept. - - -	1114	0	29	750	0	29	3000	0 0 4
Colg. Hooghly Brh. School	0	0	0	227	0	4	225	0 0 15
Madressa, English School	102	0	3	151	0	7	650	0 0 4
Agra Colg., Eng. Dept. -	118	2	4	151	0	6	1298	0 0 8
Delhi Institution - - -	110	27	9	84	13	9	709	0 0 8
Allahabad School - - -	91	0	5	91	0	6	465	0 0 5
Dacca School - - - -	149	0	3	314	0	5	536	0 0 1
Meerut School - - - -	106	0	2	86	0	4	405	0 0 4
Gowahatty School - - -	131	0	4	143	0	4	279	0 0 1
Chittagong School - - -	0	0	0	80	0	5	150	0 0 1
Midnapore School - - -	56	0	1	79	0	3	395	0 0 5
Patna School - - - -	102	0	3	109	0	3	383	0 0 3
Nizamut Colg. English†	64	0	2	0	0	5	500	0 0 0
Bauleah School - - - -	98	0	1	80	0	3	177	0 0 2
Ajmere School - - - -	0	0	0	48	0	2	305	0 0 5
Saugor School - - - -	39	0	1	144	0	1	297	0 0 2
Ghazipore School - - -	57	0	1	69	0	1	200	0 0 2
Moulmein School - - -	0	0	0	55	0	4	370	0 0 6
	2913	47	89	3270	29	126	15030	

* The Hindu College receives from the General Fund, Rs 2,398. 6 4. monthly. It levies from the pupils about 1500 Rs. monthly.

† For these no examination Report has been received, entries made from 1st Quarterly Return.

II. CLASS.—ANGLO-VERNACULAR.

(Continued.)

	Number of Students at the beginning of 1837.		Supernumerary proportion.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils at the end of 1837.		Supernumerary proportion.	Number of Masters.	Average monthly expenditure.		Average Cost tuition of each Pupil.	
Brought over												
Gorruckpore School	53	0	1		50	0	1		900	0 0	4	0 0
Farrackabad School	30	0	1		55	0	1		275	0 0	5	0 0
Jubbulpore School	17	0	1		24	0	1		125	0 0	5	5 4
Hoshingabad School	20	0	1		23	0	1		70	0 0	3	0 8
Bhaugulpore Institution	0	0	0		52	0	1		308	0 0	5	12 3
Pooree School	0	0	1		33	0	1		118	0 0	3	9 2
Barreilly School	60	0	1		60	0	1		250	0 0	4	2 8
Commillah School	0	0	0		88	0	2		300	0 0	3	6 6
Saugor School	0	0	0		0	0	1		209	0 0	0	0 0
Azunghur School	0	0	0		41	0	1		150	0 0	3	10 6
Dunajpoor School	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0 0	0	0 0
Arrah School	0	0	0		33	0	1		100	0 0	5	0 6
	3083	47	95		3729	89	138		17017	0 0	0 0	0 0

III. CLASS.—VERNACULAR.

	Number of Students at the beginning of 1837.		Supernumerary proportion.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils at the end of 1837.		Supernumerary proportion.	Number of Masters.	Average monthly expenditure.		Average Cost tuition of each Pupil.	
Allahabad School	18	0	2		18	0	4		27	0 0	1	8 0
Ajmere School	0	0	0		93	0	3		68	0 0	0	11 8
Agra College Hindi	86	65	6		75	58	6		367	0 0	4	14 3
Bhaugulpore Hill School	79	44	3		65	63	1		239	0 0	3	2 8
Saugor Hindi Dept. . . .	0	0	0		134	0	5		165	0 0	1	2 8
Hoshingabad Hindi Dept. . . .	0	0	0		99	0	1		250	0 0	3	8 4
Total	183	109	11		484	125	90		1127	0 0	0 0	0 0
Grand Total	4274	564	170		5196	482	217		25439	0 0	0 0	0 0

* The instruction in English, at this School, is so very elementary, that it does not merit to be ranked in Class.

HINDU COLLEGE.

4. At the close of 1837 there were on the Rolls of the College 451 Pupils, divided in these Classes with the exception of sixty foundation Scholars. Payment for the tuition of the rest was received at rates varying from five to seven rupees per month.

1st Class,	23
2d Ditto,	21
3d Ditto,	22
4th Ditto,	28
5th Ditto,	27
	— 121

LOWER SCHOOL.

1st Class,	37
2d Ditto,	39
6 Lower Classes,	254
	— 330
	Total 451

5. We find from the Report of the Visitors, Mr. J.C.C. Sutherland and Mr. David Hare, that in the Statements for 1836 an error was committed in quoting the number of Pupils. For the correction of this, we refer to their Report, which we are about to notice. In the past year, there is an increase of twenty-seven. This is the more satisfactory, for in the course of the year the proposed experiment of expelling the recusants had been acted on. We refer your Honor to the following extracts from the Visitors' Report above mentioned.

2. 'The examinations were conducted by ourselves with the aid of Mr. Mangles, Captain Birch, and Baboo Prusunno Coomar Tagore, in regard to particular classes and subjects. We present you with their reports.'

3d. 'Mr. Mangles, who obligingly charged himself with the duty of testing the historical attainments of the first and second classes, has made the following report.'

'I have examined very carefully the written answers which the young men of the first and second classes have given to the written questions which I proposed to them respectively, and drafts of which are attached to this report.'

'I found Greeschunder Bose, and Obhychurn Bose, of the first class to be so nearly upon a par, that I requested Mr. Hare to send them to my house, where I subjected them to a second examination, giving them the questions drawn up for the second class. The results will be shewn in the following classification:—

FIRST CLASS.

1. Greeschunder Bose.
2. Obhychurn Bose.
3. Rajcoomar Bose.
4. Hurrynarain Dey.
5. Goopeekishon Mittre.
6. Rajnarain Dutt.
7. { Coylassnath Bose.
Gopaulchunder Dey.
Goopeenauth Bose.
Juggulchunder Deb.
Kedarnauth Bose.
Tarrinychurn Banerjee.
8. { Golucknauth Dey.
Gooroochurn Dutt.
Gopaulkishen Dutt.
Kalachaund chunder.
Madubchundro Chuckrobutty.
Mohindernath Bysack.
Neelchundro Ghosal.

'The Second Class I range as follows: But I must state, in the first instance, that the few answers (four) given by Doorga-

churn Banerjee were so good, that I thought it proper to enquire why he had not answered the whole, and was informed by Mr. Hare that he is a boy of delicate health, and was compelled to give in what little he had done, and to leave the College Hall early in the examination day. I therefore sent for him to my own house, intending to examine him again, but I learnt with regret that he had left Calcutta unwell, for his native village. I trust that he will recover, for he seems to be a lad of superior abilities; and, judging from his answer to a question beyond the scope of the College lectures, of some general information.

SECOND CLASS.

1. Gopalkishen Ghose.
2. Ramnarain Mutty Lall.
3. Kaliprasuno Mittre.

Alphabetically. } 4. { Bishonath Sing.
locally. } Mohendernath Bose.

5. Durgachurn Banerjee.

Alphabetically. { 6. { Gobindchunder Bose.
Hurrionath Roy.
Hurryhur Banerjee.
Issurchunder Chatterjee.
Madhubchunder Ghose.
Mutterchund Chatterjee.
Motteelall Mitter.
Rajendernath Sen.
Tetooram Mookerjee.

7. Radhamadhub Bose.

'I regret to be compelled to state that the answers both of the first and second classes, but of the former especially, have disappointed me. It is possible, however, though I do not think that it is so, that my expectations may have been unduly high, and I should be glad, therefore, if our President or any other

Members would look over the papers, and favour the Committee with his opinion on them.*

‘ Captain Richardson informs me that the classes are composed almost entirely of new boys: proper allowance should, of course, be made for this circumstance; but, it is to be expected, I should think, that the first class of each year should be mainly formed from the second class of the year preceding, that is very much the case, I apprehend, in every place of education; and I am not aware that the studies of the youths at the Hindoo College are more multiserious and distracting than the studies of lads of a corresponding age elsewhere,† I really think that any young man of moderate abilities might easily make himself master in a year, (even supposing that he knew nothing of the matter before,) of at least all that Robertson and Hume have respectively recorded of the History of ancient India, and of the reigns of Henry VIII., Charles I, and James II. But now, the second class, (which I did not examine last year), know nearly as much of those matters as the first class; and, therefore, whether they be promoted or not they will commence their studies for the present year with great advantages.’

‘ I am inclined to recommend that the Lectures should take a wider scope, embracing an unbroken series of English History, from the accession of Henry VII. to the revolution.’

‘ Some allowance ought to be made, as urged to me by Capt. Richardson, (whose honorable anxiety for the credit of his pupils I am truly grieved to wound), for the imperfect knowledge of the English language with which the lads commence their historical studies. I ought also to state, in justice to the second class, that the reign of James II. was not one of those, with which they were

* It is but fair to mention that a few weeks after Mr. Mangles had examined the boys of the first and second classes he was present at their public examination at the Town Hall, and after a great variety of historical questions had been put to the same boys in his presence, he expressed himself surprised at the readiness of their answers. The President of the General Committee and the Lord Bishop also bestowed high commendation upon the youths for their display of historical knowledge on the occasion.

† At Haileybury in my time the two senior terms (each term being the income and outturn of a half-year) studied and were examined in Greek, Latin, Arabic, Hindoo, Bengali, Mathematics, Law, and Political Economy.

officially reported conversant. The first class were reported to be prepared for examination in that reign, and thence the mistake.'

'I cannot recommend, I am sorry to say, that either Greeschunder Bose or Gopal Kishen Ghose, the first of their respective classes, should have full Prizes. I would suggest that the former should have a Prize of half the value of that awarded to that very meritorious scholar, Rajkrishna Dey, the first class Prize-man of last year, to mark the Committee's sense of the great inferiority of Greeschunder Bose; and that Gopalkrisen Ghose should in like manner receive a reward proportioned to his deserts, of only half the full value.

'Captain Birch favoured the College by examining the 4th and 5th Classes of the Senior School in Literature, and we are indebted to Baboo Prusunno Coomar Tagore for conducting the examination in Bengali: We shall submit their Report as soon as received.

'The classes and subjects in regard to which we had not the aid above indicated were undertaken by ourselves, and though not jointly, we deem it convenient to present results, without distinction of our respective shares in the labor.

First Class, English Literature. The students of the class were examined individually with much minuteness, and tried by difficult passages in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and Bacon's *Essays*; neither of these passages had been read in the class. The general result was highly satisfactory, demonstrating that the pupils owe much to the zeal of Capt. Richardson. During the first year, of twenty-one examined students, five only were found whose performance may be considered as indifferent; of the remaining sixteen, nine evinced superior expertness and attainments, and seven were found respectable in their acquirements. The two most proficient are Grischunder Bose and Kedarnath Bose—their merits are so nearly on a par that we recommend that the Prize be divided between them. The next in order of merit are Madhub Chunder Chuckerbutty, Rajkoomar Bose, and Radha

madhub Deb. The tabular statements will shew more particularly the classification.

‘In mathematics the first and second classes were tried by a scheme of questions of which a copy is annexed : Radhamadhub Deb, who was the first student last year in this branch of study, this year also excelled his fellow students ; next to him in proficiency were in order, Nilchunder Ghosal, and Srinath Sicar. It is highly creditable to the institution and the care of Mr. Rees, that there should be three pupils, one of whom solved all the questions, and the other two all but one. As Radhamadhub Deb had left the school shortly before the examination, and has gained the Mathematical Prizes during two successive years, we have deemed it fair to award a Certificate to him, and the prize to Nilchundro Ghosal.

‘In the second class, Motichund Chatterjee, particularly distinguished himself by the neatness and accuracy of his solutions, and is entitled to the prize nearly equal to the one awarded to Gopalkishen Ghose. For the classification of the rest we refer to the tabular statements.

‘In Natural Philosophy, the first class was tried by a scheme of ten questions, and the second by a scheme of six : copies of which are annexed. We are gratified by finding so many accurate solutions. We think the result of this examination, as well as of the trial in Mathematics, very creditable to the attention and zeal of Mr. Rees.

‘The merits of the pupils of the 2d class in English Literature were tried by a test similar to that applied to the first, and with similar results. The most proficient in their order of merit were Doorgachurn Banerjee and Gopalkishen Ghose, the former is entitled to the Prize. The general performance of this class appeared to us satisfactory.

‘The third class, of whom twenty-three were examined, were tried individually by a piece of Shakespear which they had never

before seen and, which we annex for reference, because we are of opinion that the readiness and accuracy with which this was expounded by the scholars of this class, testify that the standard of proficiency has risen in the school, and reflects great credit on the exertions of Mr. Middleton, the head master, under whose immediate tuition this class is placed. Saradaprasad Biswas, distinguished himself most in literature, but there were not less than five proficient and closely approaching him in merit, and only five may be considered as having failed in the severe test by which they were tried.

‘ This class has also had the benefit of Mr. Middleton’s tuition in Mathematics. The first section were required to demonstrate *viva voce* the 31st Proposition of the sixth Book of Euclid, which was done by eight, (out of the nine who compose the first section), though with varying degrees of neatness. As a further test of their skill in Geometry, they were directed to prove 47th Proposition of the first book by application of the 8th Theorim : their solutions were given in writing. As a further trial they were tried by another Geometrical Proposition, for solution of which ready application of the Geometry of Euclid is required : accurate solutions were given by several. The most successful performance was that of Jogeschunder Ghose, who also excelled his class in this solution of the Algebraical questions, by which three junior classes were tried. The next in merit are Saradaprasad Biswas, and Dwarkanath Seal.

‘ Mr. Jones is charged with the mathematical instruction of the fourth class, the first section of this have learnt the four Books of Euclid, and are advanced as far as simple Equations in Algebra. They were required to demonstrate *viva voce* a proposition (by no means easy) of the third Book, and in wishing to solve a problem involving the application of Theories of the second Book, all but one succeeded in the first task, and several in the second. The first in merit is Nobinchundro Mookerjee, who also excelled in Algebra—he is entitled to the Prize.

‘ The fifth class consists of thirty-seven pupils, of whom twenty-three attended the first section of nine, had advanced as

far as the 26th Proposition of first Book, and the Elementary rules of Algebra; they were examined in two propositions which they solved *viva voce*, but with varying degrees of readiness. In the rules of Algebra, they are well founded: Gopalnath Mookerjee proved himself the best.

‘ Since the last report, the rule for expelling refractory students has been adopted in some cases, and with a very good result. This year in Mathematics the junior classes evinced more general, as well as more positive proficiency. We have already commended Mr. Middleton’s zeal in regard to the third class, and are bound also to notice in terms of high praise the attention of Mr. Jones.

‘ Not to extend the limits of this report we refrain from noticing in detail the results of the examination of the 3d, 4th, and 5th classes; in History, Geography, and other branches, not specially brought to notice in the preceding parts of this address. The comparative merits of the pupils, and results will appear from the tabular statements. The attainments of these classes, in these various branches, are necessarily elementary; but we observed with pleasure a general equality of many of each class, which we regard as a proof of the zeal and attention of the masters, of whom Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Muller remain to be named.

‘ The pupils of the 1st and 2nd class were required to write an Essay on the influence of Commerce on Civilization, a subject selected by your President. The first tried their skill in an exercise written in the College Hall, and were then directed to prepare other Essays at their own houses. The first trial, is the surest test of merit; for, it excludes the possibility of aid. The composition of three Essays is very creditable; the Prize is awarded by your President, who has obligingly examined these papers, to Ramnarain Motilal.

‘ Of the nine large classes of the Junior School, the first which had the benefit of Mr. Molis’s instruction can alone be considered as having emerged from the elements. Its studies were, Poetical Reader, No. 2; Prose Reader, No. 5; Brief Survey of

History; Elementary Geography; Arithmetic, Vulgar Fractions, and Decimals; and the Projection of Maps. In all these branches most of the pupils were found expert, and that general proficiency prevailed, which might have been expected from the often commended zeal and attention of the Head master Mr. Mollis, in whose recent death the Hindoo College has suffered an irreparable loss. His temper and tact, in the management of the large Junior School, deserved the highest praise; his zeal diffused its spirit throughout the whole school. We are happy to be able to report most favourably of the state of all the Elementary Classes, and the attention of the masters.

‘ We have reserved to this place to notice with regret the disappointment which Mr. Mangles experienced from the results of the historical examination of the first and second classes. We have sent a Copy of his Report to Captain Richardson, requesting his attention to the suggestions therein contained. Of the Senior Class (23) to which Mr. Mangles particularly alludes, there were only 9, who were in their second year of studentship in that class. It is deeply to be lamented that some plan cannot be devised to prolong the residence of the students of this class. But their poverty, and the facility with which respectable, and lucrative employment is obtained by the Students of the Hindoo College, cause their removal before the completion of the proper course of studies. We believe also that, aware that their studentship is limited, many of the pupils relax in their attention to particular branches; a notion too, that an accurate knowledge of History may be acquired by self-instruction, after leaving the institution, is likely, in some instances, to induce the Student to direct his energies to other pursuits in which the aid of an instructor is supposed to be less dispensible, and which is regarded as more important.

‘ In the Visitorial Report of 1836 the number of pupils were stated to be 469, at the close of that year. But we have ascertained that there was only at the close of 1836 and beginning 1837, 424. At the close of 1837, there were in all 451 pupils, thus distributed.

UPPER SCHOOL.

Pupils paid for.....	98	
Foundation	23	
		— 121

LOWER SCHOOL.

Pupils paid for.....	307	
Foundation	23	
		— 330
Total.....	451	—

‘ We are happy to say that the demand for education in the College is increasing, so that the Lower School, is crowded beyond the extent even of its increased accommodation. There will be a removal of about fifty pupils to the Upper School, but the places will be soon occupied by new scholars. We thus anticipate that the necessity of extending the accommodation of the Lower School will soon arise.’

6. Captain Birch, who examined the 4th and 5th classes for 1836, made also a favorable report in regard to the literature of these classes for 1837; the 4th class in particular he found more advanced than in the past year. The minuteness and labour with which he conducted the examination, renders his opinion very valuable on this subject.

CALCUTTA MADRESSA.

ARABIC.

7. At the beginning of the year there were 114 students of whom fifty-three were stipendiary; at the close there were 125 of whom forty-one were stipendiary. Of these only twenty attended the English School attached. We transcribe for your

Honor's information the reports made by the several gentlemen who obligingly conducted the examinations.

EXTRACT FROM MR. PRINSEP'S REPORT.

‘ Having been appointed President of the Law Examination Committee, in the room of Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, I attended the examinations held at the Madressa, on Saturday the 2d December last, when thirty-two students of Arabic Law presented themselves, as candidates for the Moolvee's Certificate.

‘ I superintended in person the Oral Examinations of all these students, and saw them performing the other exercises at separate tables in the examination hall. The written exercises were delivered in as completed while the Oral Examination, were in progress. These were not over until after sun-set.

‘ I am indebted to Captain Ouseley, the Junior Member and Secretary of the Committee, for taking on himself the more laborious duty of examining the written exercises and classing them according to the degree of accuracy manifested by the students in their performance of them; several, however, were subsequently tested by myself, with the assistance of Hafiz Umed Kubir, the Aumeen of the Madressa.

‘ As the result of this examination I beg to recommend that the Molvee's certificate be granted to Mohamed Buksh Varis Alee and Khadeen Hossen of the Calcutta Madressa, to Fuzzul Uhmud Umjid Hossain, and to Fuzzul Allee, candidates not attached at present to any seminary of education, who offered themselves for examination; and lastly, to Mohamud Fuzzel, of the Hooghly College.

‘ Of the other students the most deserving appeared to me to be Hossain Ulee, who performed the oral and written exercises with perfect accuracy. Judeey Ahmed Abool Husun, Abdool Jabur and Wasuooddeen, are also deserving of reward;

of the other students several exhibited superior qualifications in some part of their examination; but I have thought it best, not to recommend for certificates or other reward any one who failed, though it might be from accident in the accuracy of his reply to any one of the questions.

‘ It is now some years since I have personally taken part in these examinations, and I am happy to observe, that there is no deficiency in the zeal or attainments of the students of this important branch of literature.

‘ The qualifications of those who have offered themselves for examination were, as it seemed to me, of a superior order, and the number who presented themselves affords evidence of the popularity and growing estimation of the Study.’

EXTRACT FROM CAPTAIN OUSELEY'S REPORT.

‘ In the Grammar Class were eight students most of whom were well acquainted with what they had read. Goolam Jeelany, was, however, much more ready and correct in his answers than any of the rest, and I beg to recommend him for the prize in this department.

2d. ‘ The Class of general literature consisted of seven students, and of these Aboul Fize alone is considerably advanced; he appears to deserve reward for his attainments.

3d. ‘ The Students of Asoob or Principles of Law were examined on the 23d November; they are divided into two classes; the first, consisting of seven students, was orally examined in the Mossulum Assuboot, a work of considerable difficulty; the second, consisting of twenty-three students, was examined in the Touzeeh and Noorool; written interrogatories were given to both classes, and after a careful examination of the answers furnished by each student, I beg to recommend the under-mentioned individuals as deserving of prizes.’

First Class, Abdool Jubbar; Second Class, Abdoolah Gholam Hosein.

4th. 'The Junior Law Classes were examined on the 25th, 27th, and 28th November. The number of students in this department amounted to sixty-three, divided into three classes. The first or Hidayah class contained twenty students; the second are Shurah Wagayah class, twenty-two students; and the three or Ushbah Onnurzair class twenty-one students. The following individuals proved themselves highly deserving of reward in their respective classes. I beg accordingly to bring them to the favorable notice of your Committee.

First class, Shaikh Abdoolah Ullaf Alec; second class, Waizooddeen Fuzlool Huq; third class, Nusseerooddeen Ulee Asheeruf.

5th. 'The departure of Dr. Mill who, for many years ably conducted the examination in Mathematics and Algebra at the Madressa, was felt severely on the present occasion; it was, indeed, for some time doubtful whether the students in this branch of science could have been efficiently examined this year; but Mr. D. McLeod, of the Civil Service, and Lieut. Cunningham of the Engineers, attended the Madressa at my request on the 27th November, and after a most patient and able examination of five hours, adjudged the prize in Euclid to Abool Hussun, and the prize in Algebra Obbeydool Hossem.'

6th. 'The examination in Natural Philosophy and in Logic took place on the 29th November; the best scholar in the former is Khadim Hosein, and in the latter Abdoolah; but it has not been customary to recommend prizes for proficiency in these branches of learning, and I have adhered to the usual course on this occasion.

7th. 'The examination in Rhetoric was held on the 30th Instant, the class consisted of twenty-seven students, and I beg to recommend for reward Mohamed Nazim, who is in every respect the best scholar in this department of study.

8th. 'Mr. Halliday, who minutely examined the Regulation class, reported, that the whole acquitted themselves well. The most distinguished were Mumtaz Ali, and Fazlul Hakh.'

ENGLISH SCHOOL ATTACHED TO THE MADRESA.

9th. 'There were 155 pupils Muslims on the rolls of this school, which is, in fact, a distinct institution accommodated on the College premises; for there were only twenty of the Arabic students who availed themselves of its benefits. It might be called the Mohammedan English School.

10th. 'With the exception of the young man Obedal Hosain (now an under teacher) mentioned favorably in the report of last year, the attainments of the most proficient are merely Elementary. The senior class consisted of seven pupils and had read Goldsmith's Histories of England and Rome, had advanced as far as the 2d book of Euclid and Simple Equations, and had studied Geography. The Revd. Mr. McQueen obligingly examined the pupils of the English department; but his Report did not enable the General Committee to estimate the average attainments of the students in any branch. At the suggestions of Mr. MacQueen we have requested the Sub-Committee to propose a more minute and searching examination in this school. The standard of proficiency has arisen though not considerably. We rely however that at no distant period this school will become an important aid in disseminating European Literature and Science amongst that class of natives which hitherto has evinced much indifference and reluctance to share in those benefits of which the Hindus (at least of Bengal) have so eagerly availed themselves.

11th. 'There is attached to this school a Bengali class, the examination of which was conducted by Captain Marshal, whose report, we are happy to say, is favorably to the proficiency of the pupils. It was referred to the students to chose between instruction in Urdu or Bengali, and a large majority preferred the latter, influenced of course, by its greater utility to them, when seeking livelihood. The same motive is now actively operating in regard to English, and the time approaching that it has become expedient to re-model this institution, in order

that it may be made an efficient Anglo-Indian Seminary. The attention of the Sub-Committee is directed to this object.'

CALCUTTA SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

2th. 1 'This institution, it will be seen, has remained stationary. It began and ended with 122 pupils; but the unpaid, at the beginning of the year were sixty-five and at the close, sixty-eight. The 122 pupils formed seven classes viz. three of Grammar, one generally of Literature, Rhetoric, Logic and Civil Law, and exact Science (Jyotish). With the exception of the Law and Jyotish classes, the reports on the other classes are satisfactory. The General Committee believes that the Classical Literature of the Hindus is efficiently taught in this institution. The standard of legal proficiency appears to have been considerably declined, for no Law Diploma was obtained. We did not fail to convey to the Sub-Committee the dissatisfaction occasioned by this, and an expression of our hope, that it would give its serious attention to the circumstance, which tended so much to detract from the credit, and, consequently, utility of the institution.

13. 'Amongst the reports on the classes there was none on the Jyotish Class. The knowledge comprehended by this term, has a wide range. It includes Astronomy, and those sciences, which are necessary to Astronomical calculations. Its elements therefore, include arithmetic for instruction, in which, however, no provision seems to be made in the Sanskrit College; though the majority of the Sanskrit pupils are mere boys. We have called the attention of the Sub-Committee to this defect, and recommended its remedy. On this subject we remarked:—

'The Jyotish Professor should afford his aid in giving instruction to all the classes in Arithmetic, and the Elements of Algebra and Geometry. For those who wish to prosecute their

studies in higher branches as taught in the most esteemed Sanscrit works of science a select class may be formed.

‘ Most of the pupils of the Sanscrit College, are mere children and boys, and unless provision be made for this instruction, in the useful science of calculation at an early age, it is probable that they will go forth from your institution, without any knowledge of the first Elements, an ignorance of which (disqualifying them as it does for the business of life,) no eminence in literature can compensate.

‘ The General Committee further remarks on this subject, that a general institution of all in the elements of Jyotish, is the only means of ensuring a stock of students, capable of pushing their researches into the higher branches of exact science.’

The Sub-committee in its reply has noticed, that the neglect of legal studies is in part due to the unsupplied vacancies of Zillah Punditships. It has also recommended that a Bengali should be added for the purpose of affording instruction in Natural Philosophy, History and Geography, according to the European systems. This proposition we have recommended for the sanction of your honor.

MOHAMMAD MOHSIN'S COLLEGE.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

15. The principles on which this important institution was established were fully developed in our report applicable to 1836. The Rolls of the College, then lately established, exhibited these results :—

English Department	1114
Arabic ditto	209
Anglo-Persian ditto	0

In April last, the College Rolls stood thus :—

English Department	750
Arabic ditto	274
Anglo-Vernacular	699

16. The decrease in the English Department is 264 compensated by, and probably due, to the establishment of a Branch and Auxiliary School at Hooghly. A substantial and commodious School-house had been built there by the subscription of the Zamindars, and the influence of Mr. D. C. Smyth. The institution, however, of the College at Chinsurah, defeated the intended private establishment at Hooghly, and Mr. Smyth was authorized to tender to us the School-house in question for the use of a School. We accepted the offer subject to no other stipulation than that of preference to be shewn to nominees of subscribers when the number of candidates might exceed accommodation. We have accordingly instituted the Auxiliary School in question on the principles adopted in regard to the Parent College, and on a scale of expenditure averaging about 225 rupees monthly. The measure has been very popular and the School has on its Rolls 227 pupils, being the utmost for whom accommodation can be offered.

17. The Senior Class of the English Department of the College was examined by our Secretary from whose Report dated 15th March, we make this extract:

‘ Having finished the Examination of the first class of the Senior School in Literature, Geometry and Algebra. I make this Report thereon.

‘ This Class consists of 24 pupils of whom thirteen only were present, the rest were absent mostly owing to the prevailing sickness.

3. ‘ As a test of their attainments I selected a piece of Milton, which each student was separately required to read, and after reasonable time allowed for reflection to explain. As this is a book unread by them (for their own Class Book is Pope’s *Odyssey*)

the test must be considered as severe, and allowance should be made for mistakes.

4. ' I consider the performance of Balaram Biswas as the best and extremely creditable. He read well and answered most of the questions as to meaning and grammatical construction, with an accuracy which I did not anticipate.

5. ' Next in proficiency to him is Jadubchunder Mitter. He reads however slovenly with a vicious pronunciation. Indeed the defect is common to many and must be attributed to the want of early good instruction.

6. ' I am disposed to place Benimadhub Banerjee and Richard Cecil and Bhawanicharan Mullick, as next in order of merit; the first and third explained rather better than the second, who, as might be expected, had the advantage in reading and correct pronunciation.

7. ' The reading of Bhawanicharan is, however, so bad, that he should be rated last: Benimadub being rated first.'

8. For the rest I assign this order.

Bhugbuttychurn Mullick, Ramrutton Sircar, Ramgopaul Doss, Obhoychurn Neugee, Bholanath Ghose, Bhuwanmohun Sen, Ramchand Pine, and Isswarchunder Maddock.

9. ' The general results satisfies that much attention must have been bestowed in the instruction of that class in Literature by Mr. Sutherland.

10. ' To correct the vicious pronunciation of most of the pupils of this class I would suggest, that they be practised in the recitation of pieces of Poetry.

11. ' As yet the students of this class are not sufficiently advanced to submit specimens of composition. In the present

year they ought, I think, frequently to be exercised in translation from Bengalee into English, which should undergo minute correction. They will thus gain habit and confidence. Specimens may be sent with your Second Quarterly Returns to the General Committee.

12. ' In Geometry I selected as a test the 36th Proposition of the 3d Book of Euclid. This was attempted *viva voce* before me by each student successively. Of the thirteen five gave good demonstrations, but varying in merit: three particularly succeeded, and five failed. To the five first I offered a problem not in Euclid. The accurate solution of this require considerable skill and a ready application of geometrical theory. Balaram Biswas and Bolanauth Ghose both solved this; but the first in a much shorter time, and I consider his demonstration of the 36th Proposition of the 3d Book, was the neater and most ready. I award to him the highest grade in Geometry. Next in order is Bholanath Ghose, and I graduate the others thus:—

Isswarchundro Madduck, Banimadhub Banerjee, Jadubchunder Mitter, Bhugobuttynchurn Mullick, Bhoanichurn Mullick, and Ramruten Sircar.

Richard Cecil, Ramgopal Doss, Obhychurn Neugee, Ramchund Pyne, and Bhoan Mohun Sen.—*Bad.*

13. ' The last eight failed in demonstrating the 48th Proposition of the 1st Book; hence I recommend, that they should be exercised frequently in the principal propositions of the two first Books.

14. ' The Algebraic Studies of the first Class extended to simple equations and surds; they were tried with fourteen questions varying in difficulty. From similarity of errors I have some suspicion that the youths may have aided each other, and this makes me somewhat diffident in assigning them their proper places. I class them thus according to their merits:

Benimadhub Banerjee, Richard Cecil, Issurchunder Madduck, Boloram Biswas, Rholanath Ghose, Ramchund Pyne, Bhugobutty Churn Mullick, Ramrutton Sircar, Koylaschundo Doss, Ram Gopal Doss, Gungachurn Some, Bhubanmohen Sen, and Jadubchunder Mittre.

16. ' If we may rely that mutual aid was not given, I think the general performance is creditable. The failure, however, of the class to solve the 2d* and 5th questions induces me to suggest, that they should be frequently exercised in questions of an abstract character. If there is only one prize for Geometry and Algebra, I suggest that it be divided between Balaram Biswas and Benimadhub Banerjee, if this is not admissible the great superiority of the former as a Geometer entitles him to take the sole prize.

18. ' Subsequent to this a deputation from our body proceeded to Hooghly to visit the institution, and distributed prizes. We subjoin an extract from their report.

3. ' We were pleased with the good order and method which have been introduced in the institution. We could wish that the premises could be made more commodious for the purpose of the College, and regret that there is no immediate prospect of this without neglecting those rules of caution imperative on a public body purchasing for a trust.

4. ' The inspection of the classes finished, previous to the distribution of prizes we called before us the pupils of the first class, and proposed to them for solution various questions on History and Science; the general character of their answers was satisfactory, and from our own observation as well as from the Report of our Secretary, who examined the first class in Literature and Mathematics, we form a favorable opinion, as to the zeal and attention of the Principal Dr. Wise, Mr. James

Benimadhub gave the answer of the 2d , but the working out was wanting.

Sutherland, and as also of Mr. Cooper, the principal teacher, and the other instructors of the institution.

5. ' We did not however find the pupils so familiar with the principles and leading facts of Astronomy, and Mechanics, as we learned from Mr. Wise, that they have been reading Sir John Herschel's Preliminary Discourse on the study of Natural Philosophy. We think this above their present attainments, and have recommended, that for the current year, the popular treatises on Astronomy, Mechanics, and Optics, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, be adopted as Class Books; their popular character, renders them best suited to convey the first elements to the Tyro in those sciences.

6. ' We annex copy of Mr. Sutherland's Report, on the Examination conducted by him, and beg to add, that we concur in the suggestions made by him.

7. ' In September 1836, Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Sutherland, as a deputation from your Committee, visited this institution then recently established, and submitted a detailed Report for its organisation. At their suggestion, the English Department, was divided into two Schools, the Upper and Lower, and each School was graduated into four classes. Those classes which received a number of pupils, inconveniently large, were again subdivided into sections, indicated by letters, and it was intended those sections should be mutually duplicates of each other in respect to studies. Out of some of the junior classes, it was found necessary to perform as many as four sections.

8. ' Many of these sections, however, are not now duplicates of each other, owing, probably, to the inequality of the masters and pupils, and, perhaps, to some imperfection, in the original assortment.

9. ' In fact in the scheme, for distribution of prizes, the principal had set down, each section as distinct class of which the deserving were to receive separate reward, if was this apparent

diviation from the plan of 1836, that attracted our attention and obtained the explanation we have just given.

10. ' We are of opinion that the number of classes, in both schools, should correspond with the decided and marked grades of attainment, found to exist amongst the body of the pupils after careful estimate.

11. ' The plan adopted in 1836, of sub-dividing an over numerous class into sections, may be resorted to, if necessary ; but prizes, in such case, should be contended for, in common, by the whole, of all the sections of the class.

12. ' We think the forty pupils are as many as one master efficiently can teach, and if the number of co-equal pupils assigned to any class, considerably exceed this, resort should be had to the subdivision by sections ; we are also of opinion, that where there are several sections of a class, the masters should take each by turn, so as to secure equality of instruction ; the number of prizes, for each branch of study, should be regulated by the number of sections ; but should be graduated in value, so that they may be assigned to the most proficient with reference to their merits.

13. ' We observed in the elementary class, many youths whose age exceeded sixteen years. From lads whose initiation has been thus protracted, little can be hoped, and their intermixture with mere children, is prejudicial to discipline, and open to other objections ; we suggest, therefore, that now the school is established, a limiting age for admission, should be adopted ; we propose that no pupil be admitted after the age of sixteen years ; that if the age of the candidate exceed twelve years, and does not exceed fourteen years, he be inadmissible unless his attainments qualify him for the last class, of the senior school, and that if his age exceed fourteen years, he must be qualified for the first class.'

19. The suggestions contained in this, have been adopted by us. That which regulates the age of admissible candidates,

is of importance. On the institution of the college no qualifying limit to age was fixed; this, however, was found inconvenient, and objectionable, the initiation of the pupil is delayed till manhood, no adequate proficiency can be expected, and instruction and accommodation, are thus wasted, the association too of men with children as fellow scholars, is prejudicial to discipline, and open to other objections, as stated in the report. The experience of the Hindoo College shews, that the most proficient students who have reflected the greatest credit on the institution, are those who entered as children and ascended, from the lowest to the highest classes.

20. The Junior classes were examined by Principal Wise, and Professor Sutherland, their report is favorable in regard to the progress of the pupils, and attention of the masters.

ARABIC DEPARTMENT.

21. We had recourse to the aid of Captain Ouseley, and his assistants, in the examination of the pupils of this department, for we deemed it highly important that the efficiency of the College, and attention of the teachers, should be put to this test, the following is an extract from his Report.

2. 'The numbers of the students for examination in both departments amounted to three hundred and forty seven. of which number, twelve were absent from sickness, or other causes. The studies of a large majority of those who attended the examination were of an elementary description, as might be expected from the establishment of the institution; but there were not wanting some who evinced a highly respectable knowledge of Arabic Law and Literature, and a very considerable acquaintance with the most difficult works in the Persian language.

3. 'The study of Astronomy according to the European system is likely to become very popular in the College; judging from the zeal and industry with which a young class had mas-

ered the greater portion of a small tract published on the subject in English and Hindoostanee, by the Calcutta School Book Society, and one or two of the younger boys also appeared to possess a fair general knowledge of Geography, and the Use of the Globes.’

4. ‘In Arithmetic and Geometry the progress of the students was creditable, with reference to the time they had been engaged in such studies ; in Rhetoric and Logic their proficiency was inconsiderable, with the exception noticed in the list of students who merit reward, and in both Arabic and Persian Grammar their attainments generally were very satisfactory.’

22. Your honor is aware that this College is located at Perron’s House at Chinsurah, and that it has been our wish to purchase those premises in order that, by additions, we might adopt them for the purposes of the institution. With the permission of the Supreme Government, we opened a negotiation for the purchase with the native of whom we hold the lease. In the course of the negotiation an adverse claim was advanced, and ere any adjustment had, or well considered opinion could be formed, as to the merits of the claim, our landlord died leaving a minor heir.

MIDNAPORE SCHOOL.

23. ‘The state of this institution will appear from the following extract from the reply addressed by our Secretary to the Examination Report on this institution.

2. ‘The General Committee observes, that at the end of the year there were seventy-nine pupils, there are now 118. There is an increase of seventy-nine ; you attribute it to the intended exclusion of Persian from Public Offices.

3. ‘The General Committee is pleased with the result, and will immediately forward a third Under Master, on a suitable salary.

4. 'The General Committee is gratified by observing that Mr. Tydd has found no difficulty in levying the cost of class books. I am, however directed to observe, that all sums thus realized should be brought to credit, monthly at the foot of your abstract. For Globes, or any other wants the Local Committee will be pleased to indent.

5. 'Mr. Tydd proposes that the pupils whose parents are able should pay eight annas monthly for their education. The General Committee sanctions this. Sums realized are to be credited monthly in the mode indicated.'

DACCA SCHOOL.

24. At the close of the past year, there were 314 pupils on the Rolls of the School, of these 274 were Hindoos, twenty-eight Muslims, and twelve Christians. They were thus distributed in seven classes:—

1st Class	6
2d Ditto	33
3d Ditto	31
4th Ditto	35
5th Ditto	41
6th Ditto	59
7th Ditto	109
— — 314	

25. For their instruction, there were five teachers of English, and four of Bengali.

26. The most proficient of this school had learnt the first propositions of the first Book of Euclid. Their English studies were Goldsmith's History of England. They had advanced in Arithmetic as far as compound proportion, and were familiar with Elementary Geography.

27. Though the standard of proficiency as yet is only rudimental, we are still satisfied with the state of the institution, and

pleased with the popularity which it enjoys, indicated by the increasing number of pupils, who seek the advantages offered.

28. At our suggestion two additional Under Masters have been appointed, and we have recommended that a commodious School House, at a convenient part of the city, should be erected. For this purpose the site of the Hon'ble East India Company's Factory, has been proposed, and its selection is under consideration.

29. We confidently anticipate that the institution in the course of a few years will become an important Provincial College, and be the means of disseminating knowledge in the neighbouring districts.

COMMILLAH SCHOOL.

30. The position of this school at the end of 1837, is explained by this extract of the Report of the Head Master to the Local Committee. 'The school was opened by me on the 20th July 1837, the number of boys whose names were entered on the first day, amounted to thirty, after which the number increased rapidly, till in December the names of boys on the school list amounted to eighty-eight, of whom four were Mussulmen, eighty-two Hindoos, and two Christians. The pupils were all *Tyros*, and commenced with the alphabet. No examination was held at the close of the year, the school being in its infancy, and the scholars only just beginning to comprehend, and apply themselves to fill the duties of their novel situation.'

GOWAHATTI SCHOOL.

31. This school has steadily progressed in number. The table above inserted, shews that at the beginning of 1837, there were 131 pupils, and at the end 154 : of these thirty-six were Muslims, one Christian, and 117 Hindoos. We cannot speak

with confidence as to the raised standard of proficiency in the school, because the reports on the close of the year were not framed so as to enable us to form a correct opinion. This defect has been duly noticed to the Local Committee. The school in the past year suffered from illness, absence, and change of masters. The popularity of the institution, and the demand to share in its benefits have induced us to comply with the request of the Local Committee, that the instructive establishment be increased. We have appropriated an extra monthly sum of 100 rupees to defray the salaries of an additional teacher of English and Bengalee.

32. The demand for education, which exists in this province, has been brought to the notice of the General Committee and Government, by the Local functionaries. The General Committee could not comply with the proposition to establish a school at Dharampore, or to support a circle of vernacular schools proposed by Captain Matthie. In its refusal it was influenced by these considerations. Compliance would have caused a diversion of funds from other objects, and the system as yet acted on by the Committee is opposed to the extension of its means and energies by too wide an expansion. The question of support to the rural schools, independent of the general fund, is before your honor.

CHITTAGONG SCHOOL.

33. Not having received any Examination Report from the Local Committee, we requested its transmission, and in its reply the Local Committee explained, that the school had laboured under several disadvantages. The most prominent of which is the charge of instructor. The following extract from our secretary's reply, written by our desire, will shew the position of the school, and our views in regard to it.

2. 'The General Committee admits that the circumstances explained by you have been very unfavourable to your institu-

tion, at its commencement, and account for the very elementary character of the knowledge of the most advanced of its pupils. They observe, however, that the present number of scholars is only sixty-one, and you state that the establishment of a Roman Catholic School is likely to divert from your school more of the Roman Catholic youths of the vicinity ; this being the case the expectation of the General Committee in establishing the School at Chittagong are disappointed ; and it seems necessary to transfer one of your masters to another place, where his services will be more useful. This subject is under consideration : The General Committee requests an early communication from your Committee, in case any improvement of the prospects of your school has taken place.'

BEAULIAH SCHOOL.

34. The following extract from the Secretary's reply to the Report of the Local Committee, on this school will shew its state at the end of last year,

2. 'The General Committee remarks, that at the end of 1837 there were attached to the school 141 pupils, of whom 136 were Hindoos, four Christians, and one Muslim. These were distributed in eight classes under the Head Master Baboo Saradapersaud Bose, and his assistant.

3. 'The senior class at the time of examination consisted of ten pupils, and their studies had been English Reader No. 6, Brief Survey of History, Marshman's History of India, Elements of Geography, Geometry, Algebra, and Arithmetic, as far as Division in Decimals.

4. 'The General Committee is gratified in observing that since then the number of pupils had increased, and that your Committee mention their attainments, and the exertion of the masters, in terms of commendation. In its sentiments of appro-

batjon the General Committee concur, being of opinion that the state of the Beaulcah School is satisfactory, and creditable alike to the attention of the Head Master, and the zealous superintendence of your Committee.'

35. Two Teachers being inadequate to the instruction of the increasing number of pupils we proposed to assist the school with two Under Teacher: We understood that many of the pupils belong to families in easy circumstance, we relied on this extra charge being replaced by sums so levied for Schooling. This system we have recommended for adoption to the Local Committee, which had proposed pecuniary allowances to the senior pupils as Monitors: A plan to which we object because it approached the abolished stipends in character, and diverts the best students from their own improvement.

BHAUGULPORE INSTITUTION.

36. This school for the first time finds a place in our report. It was only established at the end of 1837, when the special grant of Government in favor of the Hill School, attached to the Hill Rangers, rendered available means for the establishment of a school for the inhabitants of the town. On calling on the Local Committee for a report, it explained that owing to the infancy of the institution, it had not deemed it necessary to submit any for 1837. In July last there were fifty-two pupils divided into four classes. The studies of the most advanced are quite elementary, and we do not deem any special remarks in regard to this school now called for. We are however gratified in finding from the Report of the Local Committee that the number of pupils is daily encreasing.

BHAUGULPORE HILL SCHOOL.

37. The state of this school at the close of the year will appear from this extract from our Secretary's reply in answer to the Report of the Superintendent.

‘ There were 104 pupils on the Rolls of the School. Of ~~these~~ thirty contribute to form the English Classes; and the rest were distributed amongst the Hindi Classes.

‘ The 1st. English Class consisted of eleven pupils of whom one is a Hindoo. They had read ninety pages of Reader, No. 1, and learnt most of the lessons in No. 2 Spelling Book. They are ~~also~~ advanced as far as the third ‘ Compound Rule’ of Arithmetic. By this the General Committee suppose is meant Compound Multiplication.

‘ The first of the Hindi Classes also consists of eleven Boys: They had read twenty-two pages of Prem Saugor, and practised reading the Bial Pushese ‘ and understood’ the easy rules of Hindi Arithmetic.

‘ It is unnecessary to remark on the very elementary character of the attainments of the most proficient of the school. The General Committee is aware that the peculiar character of the school forbids the expectation that the standard of proficiency will experience any considerable rise; the Committee however hopes some improvement may be effected.

‘ For instance the ‘ Third Compound Rule,’ seems a very slender modicum of arithmetic for the first English Class; again, the first Hindi Class (so you write) Cipher in all the easy rules of Hindi Arithmetic: the extent of this knowledge also seems to be equally slight.

● ‘ The General Committee does not indeed exactly comprehend what may be the easy rules of Hindi Arithmetic, but taking for granted English and Hindi Arithmetics are identical, the Committee suggests, that the most advanced pupils might be taught the science simultaneously, unless considerations of convenience oppose this plan.

‘ The Committee direct me also to add, that the pupils of the first class should be practised in Hindi composition.’

PATNA SCHOOL.

38. There has been a small accession of number to this school. At the beginning of the year there were 102 pupils; at the end 109: viz. fifty-three Bengal Hindoos, thirty-one Hindoos of Behar, twelve Muslims, and fourteen Christians. They were divided into six classes. The first consisted of eight pupils, all Christians but two. Their studies were the Brief Survey of History, Popular Treatises on Mechanics, &c. First Book of Euclid, Arithmetic, Clift's Geography. With reference to the last year the standard of proficiency has rather advanced, but is not so high as might have been expected in the fourth year of the school. This, however, has suffered under disadvantages, and is still jealously regarded by the Hindoos of the place. The Local Committee trusts, that the benefit afforded by the institution will gradually be more duly appreciated, and in this expectation we participate.

39. The Local Committee reported favorably on the attainments of the pupils in Urdu, and in noticing this part of their report we urged on the Local Committee the importance of promoting an efficient cultivation of the vernacular dialects in this School. At the suggestion of the Local Committee we sanctioned the appointment of an Under Master at this institution. On the retirement of Mr. Clift owing to the decreasing number of pupils, the vacancy thereby occasioned had not been filled up.

ARRAH SCHOOL.

40. This also is now noticed for the first time. The Report on its state at the end of 1837, was deficient in particulars, though the Local Committee expressed a favorable opinion as to the progress of the school. We have received the particulars as to number, classes, &c. for which we called.

BENARES SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

41. The state of this college, at the close of 1837, will appear from the following extract from our Secretary's reply, dated 10th March, to the report of the Local Committee.

' The General Committee remarks that the rolls exhibited the names of 178 pupils, of whom 105 are stipendiary. The total is 44 less than the number at the beginning of the year; of these twenty-three were stipendiary, and nine were dismissed for inattention.

' The sub-division of classes appears to be thus:—

1st Grammar Class	17
2d Ditto	14
3d Ditto	7
4th Ditto	13
Literature	51
Theology	17
Logic	9
Sankhya Philosophy	18
Law	8
1 Mathematics and Astronomy	20
2 Ditto	21

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' The Persian or Arabic class, consists of 29 students none of whom are studying Sanscrit.

' The General Committee is pleased to find that you report favorably of the zeal and attention of the Professors and Pundits.

' The General Committee is aware of the suspension of the Studies of the Law Class; it regrets, however, to find so few a number enrolled in it, and hopes that in the current year more will be added, and a higher standard of proficiency the result.

In regard to the Persian and Arabic classes, the General Committee requests the Local Committee, will consider the expediency of its continuance, particularly with reference to the fact that none of the pupils of this class are students of Sanscrit.

‘The General Committee approves of the diminution of the number of holidays proposed by you.’

42. We regret to say that we cannot consider the general state of learning in this institution as satisfactory. When the removal of the Law Professor rendered the selection of a successor necessary, no sufficiently qualified eleve of the institution was found; so that the General Committee, was reduced to the necessity of a probational selection, of a Western Pundit, not eminently qualified for the appointment of a Bengal Pundit. The latter alternative appeared objectionable.

43. After consulting with the Local Committee the General Committee decided on the abolition of the Persian and Arabic Class of the College, which had been diverted from its original design.

44. The attention of the Sub-Committee of the Calcutta Sanscrit College, as already stated, has been directed to propositions of which the object is to impart a more popular character to the studies of its pupils, so as to render them more fit for business. The abolition of Persian has given to the Bengali a forensic value, which is likely to create a demand for the superior Bengali attainments of the students of the Calcutta Sanscrit College. The same cause however is not likely to operate with the same effect in the Benares Sanscrit College; for the substitution of Urdu for its parent Persian, in the Western Provinces, is a change too slight to produce any encouragement to Hindu learning. When, the experiment has been tried at the Calcutta Sanscrit College, and if found efficient, the General Committee proposes to communicate on the subject with the Local Committee at Benares.

BENARES SEMINARY.

45. The number of pupils enrolled at the close of 1837, had increased slightly. There were 142 at the beginning, and 147 at the end of the year. Of these seventy-five were Bengali Hindus, sixty-one Western Hindus, eight Muslims, and three Christians; the standard however of proficiency appears to have advanced. We make this extract from the tabular reports in regard to the reading of the first class:

‘ From page 224 to the end of Marshman’s History of India; from page 129 to 157 of Clift’s Political Economy; from page 57 of the 2d treatise to the end of the 3d treatise on Mechanics; and from the beginning to page 19 of Hydrostatic of the introduction to Natural Philosophy of the Library of Useful Knowledge. Geography from page 245, to the end of Nicholl’s Geography with Exercises on the Maps and the Occasional Use of the Globes; from page 85 to 100 of the Poetical Reader, No. 3; Chemistry, from the beginning to page 82 of O’Shaughnessy’s Manual of Chemistry; Geometry, from the beginning to the end of the 4th Book of Euclid, and Definitions in the 5th Book; Logarithms, Multiplication, Mensuration; from fifteen to sixteen Problems of Bonnycastle’s Mensuration; Algebra, higher Equations.

The boys of this Class write Exercises in composition daily, and Essays monthly.’

46. The most proficient pupils were about to leave, and the Head-master does anticipate that in regard to scientific attainments at the close of the current year, those who are promoted will not come up to the standard of the others. Those who expect to obtain public employment by an arrangement (sanctioned by us) were to prolong their studies occasionally until successful. We were gratified to find that at this institution the Library of Books supplied was in great request amongst the pupils. Mr. Davidson, a Member of the Local Com-

mittee, noticed the defective attainments of the pupils in Hindustani; and we, in reply, suggest to the Local Committee, that attention should be given to this subject. The General Committee considers that the state of this institution is very creditable to the exertions of Mr. Nicholls, the Head-master, and the attention of the Local Committee. The examination exercises sent down fully evinced the care which Mr. Nicholls continues to bestow on his duties. The following were the most distinguished pupils to whom the principal rewards were bestowed :—

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Dinbundhoo Ghuttack | } | Great Improvement in English, and Mathematics. |
| 2. Sardadas Mittre | | Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry. |
| 3. Shiva Shuhayee | } | Regular attendance. |
| 4. Bardadas Mittre | | Considerable Improvement in all the branches of study, during the year. |
| 1. Gobindchundro Bhuttacherjo | } | General Improvement. |
| Sib Suhay | | Best Essay. |

GHAZIPORE SCHOOL.

47. At the beginning of the year, there were fifty-seven scholars; and, at the close, sixty-nine; of these three were Christians, twenty-nine Bengali Hindus, twenty-two Western Hindus, and fifteen Muslims.

48. The studies of the 1st class (consisting of nine) were Elements of Political Economy, Geography, Geometry, Algebra, and Mechanics, Arithmetic and History (thirty pages).

49. The result of the year shews, that the standard of proficiency has advanced, but not in any considerable degree.

50. The Report of the Local Committee notices that the education offered at the school still continued to be little appre-

ciated by the inhabitants. The frequency of withdrawals, and the irregularity of attendance, are complained of by the Head-master. He thus accounts for this,—the parents connect no prospect of advancement in life with the course of education offered.

51. As remedies, the Head-master proposed the exaction of contributions from the parents on the principle that what was paid for would be deemed valuable, and the institution of the scholarship. We have left to the discretion of the Local Committee, to exact contributions from those able to pay, but disapproved of the proposed institution of scholarships.

52. The Local Committee in its Report writes that ‘still with every drawback, and admitting that the report is not so favorable as it ought to be; the Committee are disposed to think, that upon the whole, the cause we have espoused is gaining ground, that objections are gradually subsiding, and that there is ample reason for a steady perseverance in our efforts to combat those prejudices, and dissipate that ignorance, which are, it is to be lamented, still so generally prevalent.’

53. By a late letter, we are happy to observe, that the favorable anticipations of the Local Committee have been realized, and that the demand for admission was on the increase.

AZIMGHUR SCHOOL.

54. At the end of 1837, the School had on its Rolls forty-one pupils, divided into five classes. The first class consisting of seven pupils, were reading the Brief Survey of History, Clift's Geography, English Reader, and Grammar. The apparent omission of arithmetic was duly pointed out to the Local Committee.

55. The Local Committee brought to our notice a prejudice which existed amongst some of the Hindus at this place, not

experienced any where else. An unwillingness existed amongst some of the pupils to receive geographical instruction, according to the English system from an idea that the Christian, as well as the Hindu religions had certain peculiar Geographical tenets.

56. We recommended to the Local Committee to act with caution, until the jealousy should subside, which we doubted not it soon would, and we suggested that geographical instruction should be given orally with the aid of maps. We instanced the readiness with which Geography had been studied in the Sanscrit College from the English books, and pointed out that learned Brahmins did not hesitate to study the Hindu Astronomy, according to the Sidhantas, though they are as opposed to the conceits of the Puranas, as is European Geography.

ALLAHABAD SCHOOL.

57. The following is an extract from the letter of our Secretary, which embodies our remarks on the Examination Report, and Returns in regard to this school.

‘ At the close of 1837, there were enrolled in the English department of the Allahabad School ninety-one scholars. The General Committee observes, from the enclosure of your two letters; that at the end of the second quarter, there were 107. It regrets, however, to find, that though the number has increased, the Headmaster complains of the fickle withdrawals of the pupils.

‘ By the enclosures of your letter of the 12th January, to which I replied on the 5th February, the state of the Oriental department is not noticed. It seems to have gradually declined. At the end of the second quarter it consisted of sixty-four pupils, of whom fifty-three belong to the English department. Their classification as Persian, Urdu, and Hindi students, is not given.

‘ Adverting to the abolition of the forensic use of Persian, and to the fact, that there appear to be now only eleven pupils,

not enrolled in the English department, the General Committee is of opinion that the time has now arrived to assimilate the Allahabad School, more closely to institutions established since at the school.

‘The General Committee suggests, that the Oriental department should be closed to new comers, and that one general system of education should be established for the whole body of pupils. English Literature and the Science of Europe should be the prominent object of study. But ample leisure and facilities should at the same time be given for the efficient cultivation of the Vernacular dialects Urdu, and Hindi. The General Committee is of opinion that each pupil should be taught both these cognate dialects. The acquisition of two alphabets and an additional stock of words is a slight task, and the advantages which the pupils will derive are obvious.

‘By the junior students, two hours daily should be devoted to exercise in Urdu and Hindi, and to improve them in composition and orthography, they should frequently practise translations. For the senior pupils so much time may not be required for the vernacular exercise. •

‘The General Committee is much gratified in finding that your Committee has acted on its suggestion in regard to elevating the studies of the senior pupils, and it anticipates from the zeal of Mr. Lewis, that the result of this year will shew the standard of proficiency considerably advanced.

‘To check the fickle withdrawal of pupils, Mr. Lewis proposes to exact an engagement from parents. The General Committee however, concurs with the Members of your Committee who disapprove of this, because it would be ineffectual and might indeed, prevent the accession of candidates. The General Committee feels fully the evil which Mr. Lewis would correct, but there seems no feasible remedy. It, however, believes that the advantages of your institution will be gradually more duly appreciated; and, in the meantime, would not consider it any advantage were it possible to coerce the attendance of any unwilling pupil.

of twelve months ending 30th April last, the Local Committee realized for tuition the sum of Rs. 168; by fines levied from the inattentive Rs. 292-6-4; and by the sale of books Rs. 44-6. The prevalence of distress compelled the Local Committee to relax its demands, under these heads.

FURRACKABAD SCHOOL.

66. This school was originally located on the premises of the Madressa. The arrangement, as noticed in our last report, was found very inconvenient, and we sanctioned the separate location of the school in the city, and a bungalow was hired for its accommodation. At the end of the year there were about fifty-five pupils, of whom thirty-five were Hindus, sixteen Muslims, and four Christians.

67. The result of the separation has been an increase of about twenty pupils; the attainments of the most proficient of the school were however rudimental. From the report made by the Local Committee it appears, that the Secretary, Dr. Tytler, who took great interest in the institution, and the Head-master had been acting on plans, not exactly in conformity with our views.

68. In noticing the Report of the Local Committee we took occasion to write on the 1st February, that 'it is not however satisfied that the system pursued in your institution (which varies essentially from that adopted in other institutions), is well calculated to promote the dissemination of English Literature and European Science, which are the objects prominently contemplated by the Government and the General Committee, with a view to the intellectual and moral improvement of the natives.

'The Head-master and your Committee seem to regard the vernacular language as the means most appropriate at present for imparting knowledge in European Science in your institution. The General Committee dissents from these views which are indeed opposed to the principles adopted by the Government in

1835, after mature deliberation and much discussion. It would be glad to find your valuable exertions, and those of the Head-master directed principally to raising the standard of proficiency in English Literature and Science, taught by the means of that language. This is the plan elsewhere pursued with increasing success.

‘The General Committee does not overlook that by a strict adherence to this system, the older students who have already received a native education might fail to acquire any knowledge in science in your institution ; but this objection would be more than compensated by the introduction of an uniform and fixed system of instruction, and every year would be felt in a less degree.’

69. Mr. Tytler had very obligingly given lectures in Urdu, to the pupils on Medical Science : with reference to this, and his application for Books, the General Committee writes, ‘ On reference to the Medical College it finds they have no spare class Books, except Bramley’s Dictionary. The instruction in that College is entirely English, and the General Committee infers from your letter that at present none of the pupils are qualified to benefit by English treatises on Surgical Science. It would therefore be superfluous to purchase for the Furrackabad school, a supply of such works. On full consideration the General Committee doubts the expediency at present of making Medical Science an object of the School studies. The institution is yet in its infancy, and the General Committee is not without apprehension that the time devoted to Medical lectures might interfere with the efficient cultivation of English literature, and General Science.

‘The General Committee would be glad to find Geometry, Algebra, and History, occupying the hours devoted to your lectures in Surgery.

‘ On adverting to the Tabular Statement, the General Committee finds one youth mentioned as reading Mill’s Political Economy. This young man must of course be excepted from the

general remark which has been made as to the elementary character of the knowledge yet obtained by the pupils. If he is qualified to teach the rudiments of English, he might be employed as a Monitor.'

'In conclusion, the General Committee directs me to add that it continues anxious that every facility should be offered to the pupils of the Furrackabad School, for improving themselves in their native language. The Committee thinks that the attainment of this object is quite consistent with the plan of making English Literature and Science (taught by the aid of English Books), the prominent studies in the Furrackabad School.'

FURRACKABAD MADRESSA.

70. We have received from the Local Committee a Persian Report on the state of this Institution. From this it appears that at the end of 1837 there were 27 Students, of whom one was a Hindu. The greatest number appear to have been reading Persian, with, in some instances, elementary Arabic, a few had read part of the Arabic treatises on Law called *Shera Wakayo* and *Hidayah*.

71. The *Hifz*, or learning the Koran by heart, is general permitted in the School. There has been a small increase in number, in the course of the year. We, and our predecessors have often had to regret the unsatisfactory state of this institution, and the misapplication of funds expended on the building. Your Honor is however aware, that it now receives no support from us. But the native manager writes that unless some pecuniary support be allowed, the College will not prosper. We are however of opinion that it already has received more than its utility justifies.

BERELLI SCHOOL.

72. The state of this, and the nature of the Report received from the Local Committee, will appear from the following extract, from our reply dated 9th May.

‘The General Committee observes that there were on the Rolls of the College 84 Pupils at the close of the year, but this does not square with the balance of the abstract according to which at the close of the year, there were only sixty. From the letter of your predecessor it seems that the School had since been reduced to fifty-seven, owing to the prevailing scarcity.’

‘The first class consisted nominally of three ; but of these one is stated to have done nothing, of the other two one is a Sunse-naik of the 42d Regiment, who had read 101 Fables ; English Reader No. III. and advanced as far as the Rule of Three in Arithmetic.’

‘The second class, consisting of nineteen, had read thirty-two pages of English Reader No. II., and learnt twenty-four columns of the Spelling Book II. In Grammar it advanced as far as the irregular verbs, and in Arithmetic to the Rule of Substraction, and had acquired some knowledge of the Geography of Hindustan.’

‘The General Committee remarks that in the return, the ages of pupils, and the date of admission are omitted. The reading described is very elementary, and the General Committee hopes that the exertions of the Head master will not be wanted to raise the standard of proficiency.’

MEERUT SCHOOL.

73. The number of Scholars in this School, at the beginning of the year was 106 ; at the end of the year there were enrolled eighty-six ; viz. Christians eight, Muslims forty-four, and Hindoos thirty-four, but of those only seventy-four were in regular attendance. The decrease is accounted for by the abolition of the European Class, and the general distress prevailing. The General Committee therefore hopes that these causes will only temporarily operate.’

74. The most advanced Class of the School consisted of seven scholars ; and the following is an outline of their studies,

showing an advanced standard of proficiency, with reference to the past year:—English Literature; Marshman's History of India; English Reader, No. 7; Poetical Reader, No. 3; Arithmetic, as far as square root; Geometry, as far as 5, Proposition 1st Book; Geography; General knowledge of the relative Position of Countries, and particularly that of India; Natural Science, and Properties of Matter.

75. The Local Committee in its Report expresses favourable sentiments, as to the state of the Institution. In its reply, the General Committee requested that the studies of the pupils should be immediately extended to Algebra.

DELHI INSTITUTION.

76. The state of this institution, at the end of 1837, may be collected from the following extract from our Secretary's reply to the Report, on the yearly examination, dated 26th June.

‘The General Committee observes that 118 Students were in the list early in the year, and 84 at the close; and your Committee recommends that stipends should be offered to prolong the duration of Studentship, which you have found does not average more than four years.’

‘The General Committee agrees that this term is too short for the successful cultivation of Literature and Science, but it cannot sanction the revival of the stipendiary system, for the purpose of tempting any number of the pupils to prolong their studies. The Committee hopes that as the value of a superior education becomes better understood, many of the students will voluntarily remain to attain it.’

‘From the tabular statements, the General Committee observes that the Class Books of the first class in Literature and History are Rollin's Ancient History, Goldsmith's Poems, and the Abstract of History published by the School Book Society,

under the denomination of Universal History; the General Committee thinks that some more Classical Prose Works should be adopted as a Class Book, Robertson's Historical Works might with advantage be substituted for the translation of Rollin's Ancient History. The General Committee also hopes to find Milton read next year by the senior class.

'The Tabular statement shews that the first class had advanced as far as the Book of Euclid, but as to the quality of their attainment in Geometry the enclosures of your letter do not enable the General Committee to form an opinion. Algebra, it appears, is taught separately, but what progress has been made is not stated. The General Committee is however gratified in finding that Mr. French, who superintended the examination, speaks favorably of the attainments of the youths.

'The General Committee sanctions the appointment of writing-master on a salary of twenty rupees. It likewise approves of the appointment of a Teacher of Hindoostani, but the salary of such teacher cannot properly be charged to the Delhi College.

'With regard to the Essays enclosed in your letter, the General Committee considers them much on a par. But on the whole that of Ojoodhia seems the best.'

77. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in his minute, noticed in regard to this institution, writes, that it 'has already supplied several promising young men to the public service. It seemed however, to have an establishment of teachers disproportionately large as compared with the number of scholars, and yet to want a higher grade of tuition for the youths of the senior classes, who have already acquired a considerable mastery over the English language. Arrangements for providing for this want are under the consideration of the Committee of Education, and the particular measures which it may be most desirable and practicable to adopt, have formed part of the recent investigations to which I have alluded.'

78. By this plan which we had discussed for the reform of this institution, it was intended, that Mr. Taylor, the Secretary to the

Local Committee and Superintendent of the College, should be appointed Principal of the institution, and afford instruction in English Literature and European Sciences. His salary was to be raised from three hundred to eight hundred rupees per month, and he was to resign the revenue employ which he holds at Delhi. But Sayud Hamid Ali had urged that from the other demands on the time of Mr. Taylor, the Superintendent of the Oriental College was neglected by him, and to this cause he imputed in part the inefficient state of the College. We are therefore induced to delay carrying into effect the proposed arrangement until we might be favored with the result of Mr. Colvin's observations as to its practicability, and in regard to the state of the institution. His Lordship in his minute proposes to make a further communication to your Honor in regard to both institutions. We shall therefore await such communication before we adopt any measures of reform; the state of this school is not satisfactory, and with reference to the remark of the Governor General as to the excess of masters, we have addressed the Local Committee. By the returns however of the third quarter, we find that there had been an accession 127 of students, and a recession of 58. This increase may render unnecessary the reduction of the instruction establishment, the expediency of which is referred to the special notice of the Local Committee.

79. We copy in this place the conclusion of His Lordship's minute as containing a suggestion on the subject of incitement to study which has been already agitated in our Committee; and as shewing in a condensed form the effects of the abolition of stipend by the Resolution of the 7th March, 1835.

‘ The question of giving pecuniary rewards of merit in one sum as prizes at the annual examinations, or of granting in preference, to the most distinguished candidates, fixed stipends restricted in number but to be held for a limited time after a fair and very strict competition in the place of the former objectionable system of indiscriminate alimentary allowances, is one worthy of grave attention in maturing our plans for the improvement of education in this country.

• It may be of interest to incorporate with this minute the subjoined statement of the effect of the order of March 1835, abolishing the system of general alimentary allowances at both the Oriental and English Colleges at Delhi.

A Memorandum of the Students of the Oriental and English Colleges for the past 5 years.

<i>Oriental College.</i>				<i>Delhi or English Institution.</i>		
<i>On 1st January.</i>	<i>Stipendiaries.</i>	<i>Non ditto.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Stipendiaries.</i>	<i>Non ditto.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
				<i>1st Jan.</i>		
1833	243	36	279	1833	134	18
1834	230	18	448	1834	129	11
1835	217	10	227	1835	127	61
1836	164	34	198	1836	117	50
1837	124	17	141	1837	68	40
1838						
Feb. 26	89	34	123	1838	47	41

DELHI COLLEGE.

ORIENTAL CLASS.

80. At the close of 1837 the following was the state of the classes of this institution:—

	Muslims.	Hindus.	Total.
Arabic 10 classes . . .	35	3	38
Persian 12 ditto . . .	32	25	57
Sanscrit . . . , . . .	0	28	28
	67	56	123
			11, 2

81. The influence of the resolutions of the 7th March 1835, in diminishing the number of pupils has been in particular felt in this institution, as noticed by us, in our letter of the 9th March, 1837.

82. The examination of the Arabic, and Persian classes was conducted by the Principal Sudar Amins, Sadar Din and Moulvi Fozle Hakh. They have commended the attainments of the pupils. The same gentlemen also recorded favorable opinions of the Principal and subordinate Moulvis. They examined them with a reference to the complaint of Hamad Ali, as to the inefficiency and neglect of the masters and the pupils.

83. With reference to this complaint we had requested our colleague Mr. Colvin, on visiting Delhi, to make enquiry. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General when at Delhi, in consequence of this our request, was pleased to direct particular attention to this Institution and Delhi Seminary; and in minute of the 7th March His Lordship wrote, 'I visited both of these schools, and during my residence at Delhi particular inquiries were made into their conduct and management by my direction, and in pursuance of a wish expressed by the General Committee of Public Instruction. The result of these enquiries will be laid before the government in due course, and in the meantime I need only observe, that the scale of instruction at the Oriental College appears to have been found very deficient. For many years this College seems not have trained up any distinguished scholar; its system seems to have been in many respects faulty, and its teachers but imperfectly qualified; and I am quite disposed to favor any reform which may within the ample means allotted to the College, secure to all desirous to prosecute Oriental Studies, the best possible means of instruction.'

'The Nawab Hamid Ulla Khan as representative of the individuals by whom the Delhi Oriental College has been liberally endowed, has urged frequent and strong complaints of neglect and abuse in the management and superintendence of the institution. A further memorial of the same nature was presented

come when at Delhi, and the subject shall have the most accurate enquiry. I find the annexed notice of these complaints in the published report of the Education Committee for 1836 page 105.'

84. The Sanscrit classes were examined by Pundits Balram and Sambhu Nath. In the Tabular statement sent by the Local Committee, we find that they have only expressed an opinion as to the attainments of the first class. This consisted of six students: their studies were Sidhanta, Hamudi, a celebrated Grammar, The Magha, Epic Poem of Mulli Nath. The Birat Ratnagiri. They do not appear to have been examined in the Magha, but the Pundits are stated to have reported the whole class 'to be perfect in their studies.'

AJMERE SCHOOL.

85. The following extract from the reply which we directed our Secretary to write with reference to the Report received from the Local Committee, will explain the state of the school at the end of 1837. It contains instruction of the General Committee for remodelling this institution and an exposition of the general principles we are desirous should be observed.

• It seems to the General Committee that the Institution comprises three departments. The English the Oordoo and Hindani; on the Rolls of the former there were forty-eight pupils, on those of the second fifty-two, and of the third forty-one. This arrangement appears to the General Committee objectionable and it wishes that your Committee should take an early opportunity to reorganize the School on the plan adopted at the other Institutions controuled by the Committee. According to

* * Towards the close of the year 1835 Nawab Hamid Ali Khan requested that the interest of his late father-in-law Fuzul Ali Khan's grant might be expended on this College under his Superintendence. On which we remarked that more than the monthly income derived from the grant (about 556 Rs) was laid out in the encouragement of Arabic and Persian language in the College, that in our opinion pecuniary rewards for merit ought to be substituted for the small alimentary allowances hitherto indiscriminately granted to the oriental students &c.

that, the English Language and the Science of Europe should be made the predominant objects of study throughout the School, every facility and sufficient leisure being at the same time afforded for the efficient cultivation of the native dialect.

‘ If Arithmetic and other Sciences of an exact character be taught according to the European systems, there can of course be no need to provide for instruction therein according to less accurate systems of the natives.

‘ It would only remain to exercise the pupils daily in reading and writing the vernacular dialects, and twelve weekly hours devoted to such exercise would be found ample to ensure facility in composition and accuracy in orthography. The former object might be promoted by requiring translations from English from the most advanced pupils, and the latter by writing from dictation.

‘ The General Committee adverting to the infant state of your School, and as yet its experimental character, leaves it to the discretion of your Committee to introduce the reform proposed at once or gradually, as may appear expedient. It may be found that a large number of the pupils are unwilling to join the English classes, and to accede to the new system. In this case the General Committee will be prepared to consider the expediency of providing for instruction in the vernacular dialects at the distinct School.

‘ On the subject of the vernacular dialects the General Committee remarks that the Oordoo and Hindi dialects are so cognate, that instruction in both might with much advantage be made general and common to the whole School. The acquisition of two alphabets is a slight task, and is an attainment which might be found useful to the pupil in after life.’

HUSHINGABAD SCHOOL.

86. We refer your Honor to the following extract from our Secretary's Reply to the Report in this School; as shewing its state at the end of the year.

‘ The General Committee remarks that the School consisted of two Departments denominated the English and Hindi; in the former there were thirty-two Boys enrolled in four class and in the latter ninety-nine also comprised in four classes. Both Departments appear to be reading English and the distinction which the General Committee supposes to exist, is that the first is under the immediate controul of the Master, J. Joseph, and the latter under that of Madhub Rao.’

‘ The General Committee request that the Local Committee will take an early opportunity to reorganize the Institution on this plan. The two Departments should be blended so as to form a sole School, of this prominent objects of study should be English Literature and the European Sciences, the Hindi should be efficiently cultivated but as a subsidiary object.

‘ As the course of English studies would include science, the pupils would only require the discipline and practice in the vernacular dialect, sufficient to ensure facility and accuracy in composition and writing. Two hours in the day would suffice for this.

• ‘ The General Committee proposes to appoint Sergt. H. James to be Head master of the school. The General Committee approves of this. It likewise approves of the expenditure of 300 rupees for the construction of a suitable school-house.

‘ The General Committee is gratified by learning from your letter that the education afforded by your institution is rising in estimation. It is also pleased to find that you favorably mentioned the acquirements of the pupils. The enclosure of your

letter does not enable the Committee to form a precise estimate of these, but it observes that you intend to supply more details at the close of the first quarter.'

JABBULPORE SCHOOL.

87. The state of this at the end of 1837 will appear from an extract from our Secretary's letter in reply to the Examination Report.'

'The General Committee observes, that there were twenty-four pupils in the school on the 1st January, 1838, of whom two were Muslims, six Bengali Hindus, and sixteen Western Hindus. These were distributed into three classes. The first class consisted of nine pupils who have read 112 pages of Reader No. 1, learn the Elements of English Grammar, and have commenced writing on slates.

'These attainments are quite elementary, but the General Committee is pleased to find that the Local Committee is satisfied with the progress of the boys.

'In the course of the last six months of 1837 the school had received the increase of eight pupils. Whether in the first months of the present year any increase has taken place does not appear, and the General Committee wishes for information on this point, as also for the sentiments of the Local Committee in regard to the probability of any increased number of pupils.

'The total monthly expence of Jubbulpore school is Co.'s Rupees 156, which, divided for twenty-four, gives about seven rupees as the monthly expence of each pupil.'

88. In our Report for 1836 in regard to this school, we stated our opinion, that the English and vernacular should be associated as objects of study. The adoption of this principle

we have recommended generally in regard to this, and the few other schools, to which distinct vernacular classes were attached.

89. We have not yet received any reply from the Local Committee; but though we feel much reluctance to abolish a school already instituted, yet, unless reasonable expectations be shewn that the school will rise in popularity, we shall transfer the account now appropriated to this school to the support of an institution at some other place, where the benefits of instruction are more appreciated.

MOULMEIN SCHOOL.

90. The state of this school, and the nature of the Report received, will appear, from the following reply written by our desire on the 15th March last.—

‘The General Committee observes that the Rolls of this school exhibited the names of fifty-five pupils, of whom thirty are Christians, fourteen Burmese, nine Chinese and others. The abstract at the foot of the tabular statement does not exactly conform with this, but the General Committee infers from it that the decrease of pupils is twenty-five, including two dismissed. The decrease is attributed to the unsettled state of affairs in that quarter.

‘The first class consists of twenty-three pupils, principally Christians. The books used by this class for their reading is not stated, but the General Committee infers, that it has not yet emerged from the elements.

‘You recommend the appointment of an Under-master on a salary of fifty (Rs. 50) monthly, adopting the suggestion of the Head-master in this regard: by this arrangement it is expected, that the Head-master will have more time to devote to the two first classes, and more efficient instruction will be provided than that afforded by the aid of monitors.’

‘The General Committee sanctions your selection of a fit person for the office, and increases your monthly credit, in the sum mentioned.’

NIZAMUT COLLEGE.

91. We have not received any Examination Report from this institution. Hitherto the examinations have been conducted by the Secretary of the Calcutta Madressa, specially deputed; but the special deputation of examiners is no part of our system, for we usually rely on aid obtained from the resident gentlemen, European, and native. This year Capt. Ouseley was not able to go to Moorshedabad, and the inexperience of the Local Committee in that class of duty may have occasioned delay.

92. As the government has decided on the removal of this institution from our superintendence (though not in accordance with the instruction which our Secretary's letter of the 28th November, 1838, meant to convey) we shall not have to notice it again.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

✓ 93. Our report of July 1837, contained a full narrative of the institution from its foundation, to the death of the late lamented Principal Bramley. As your Honor has called on us for a Special Report in regard to this College, we shall not on this occasion make our notice of the institution so full and complete, as we otherwise intended. We deem it, however, our duty to observe, that the state of the institution is highly creditable to the exertions of the Professors, and fully justifying the expectation, that in its maturity objects of the highest public importance will be effected through its means. The prizes were thus awarded in 1837 :—

LIST OF ANATOMICAL PRIZES, DELIVERED ON THE 29TH JUNE, 1837.

Government Prizes.

Isserchunder Dutt	Gold Medal.
Mr R. G. Heming	Silver Ditto.

Dwarkanauth Prizes.

Rajkistno Day	270	Rs.
Isserchunder Gongoley	270	„
Shamechurn Dutt	120	„
Ramnarain Doss	120	„
Umachurn Set	120	„
Punchnun Sreemany	120	„
Jaudobchunder Dhurrah	50	„
Nobinchunder Mitter	50	„
Dwarkanauth Goopta	50	„
Ramcomar Dutt	50	„
Kaledoss Mookerjee	50	„
Parmanund Set	50	„

LIST OF CHEMICAL PRIZES, DELIVERED ON THE 9TH DEC., 1837 :

Government Prizes.

R. G. Heming	Gold Medal.
G. R. Naylor	Silver Ditto.

Dwarkanauth Prizes.

Isserchunder Gangoley	150	Rs.
Nobinchunder Mitter	150	„
Ramnarain Doss	100	„
Ramcomar Dutt	100	„
Umachurn Set	100	„
Gobinchunder Paul, 1 Chemical Chest, value .	100	„
Harranchunder Doss	50	„
Satcooree Dutt	50	„

94. On the first of April last, the number of Students was seventy-two, viz. Foundation Students forty-eight, of whom one was Christian, and the rest Bengali Hindus,—non-Stipendiary twenty-one, of whom ten were Christians, and the rest Bengali Hindus,—belonging to the Apothecary Establishment of the General Hospital, three. The total expenditure for twelve months ending 30th April, 1838, was Rs. 47,566-13-2.

The lectures embraced as usual these branches: -- Anatomy and Physiology and Chemistry, Materia Medica, Practise of Physic, Clinical Instruction, Anatomical Demonstrations, Surgery, Botany.

96. In the Spécial Report* which it will be our duty to submit we shall review the progress of the institution to the present time, and bring under consideration the propositions which have been discussed by us, our Sub-Committee, and the College Council, for extending the sphere of the College's utility, and for rendering more effective the system of instruction adopted therein.

97. Of these the annexation of a Clinical Hospital, noticed in our last report as an essential want, and the Institution of Provincial Dispensaries, have received the sanction of your Honor. The other embrace,—the creation of a new grade of Subordinate Medical Officers,—the improved fitness of the interior Medical Officers now attached to the Native and European Armies,—and the transmission to London of the most proficient pupils, for the observation of Medical Institutions in Europe, and attainment of diplomas. This (it will be recollected) was contemplated by the Special Committee, appointed in 1834, whose report preceded the Institution of the College.

FINANCE.

98. The subjoined account (A), will shew our Receipts and Disbursements, for the past official year, distributed under their proper heads. Amongst the receipts is the very magnificent donation of 50,000 Rupees from Maha Rajah Chhatra Dhari Sahay, of Saran. It has been sent to the Government Agent on our general account. It will be seen, that including this sum, entered on both sides, our disbursements in the course of the year amounted to Rs. 4,69,631-11-8; in this however is included Compay's Rupees 23,892-5 paid for the libraries, for which we contracted with Messrs. Thacker, & Co., and Co's. Rs. 10,296-5-9, remit-

ed to London for purchases as noticed in our last report. We have been under the necessity of drawing on the Government Agents for Co's. Rs. 58,000.

- 99. In the course of the last two years, the accounts of this office from the first institution of our committee in 1824, have been carefully revised, and a ledger with yearly balance-sheet made up. Copy of this latter we have annexed for 1836-37 (B). It shews the total receipts and disbursements of the General Committee from the date of its institution, distributed under their proper heads. This statement we trust will be found to contain much interesting information.

CONCLUSION.

100. On reviewing the proceedings of the past year, we are confirmed in the expediency, of conducting our operations on the principles, on which we have acted for the last three years, with the sanction of Government. From various parts of this report, your Honor in Council will observe, that it is our desire, to introduce throughout all the seminaries under our controul, (which are not dedicated to the classical literatures of the Hindoos, and Muslims,) a general system, whereby English Literature, and the Science of Europe will be the prominent objects of study; but not so, as to preclude the efficient cultivation of the vernacular dialects.

• 101. The importance of the adequate promotion of this latter object, we have never failed to urge on the Local Committees,—suggesting, in the case of the junior pupils, generally that about one third of their time should be devoted to it. Considering the poverty of vernacular learning, (particularly out of Bengal)—and that the Anglo-Vernacular Student receives instruction in Science, according to the more accurate systems of Europe,—we think, that the efficient cultivation of the vernacular dialects, so as to ensure correctness in orthography, and expertness in composition, may be promoted by the devotion of a very moderate proportion of the student's time.

102. We do not disguise to ourselves, that in some places, particularly in Western India, our system of education has not yet

attained the popularity, which it enjoys in the Bengal provinces, in which we are unable to meet the demand for new schools. But there is an indication of a change of feeling at some places where indifference and jealousy were most prevalent. Where, however, after a fair and patient trial, we find that prejudice and jealousy are too powerful, we shall not hesitate to transfer the appropriations made in favour of those places to other spots, where the boon which we offer may be more appreciated.

103. Since our last report, the schools noted in the margin * have been established, and we hope soon that we shall have institutions organized at Chapra, and Mirzapore. To effect this we may for some time rather exceed our income, but we rely, on the lapse of stipends, and the levy of monthly sums from the richer pupils, for means, which will prevent any permanent diminution of capital.

*Fort William, the }
31st December, 1838. }*

We have the honor to be, &c.

E. RYAN.

F. MILLET.

W. W. BIRD.

J. YOUNG.

A. AMOS.

J. GRANT.

H. T. PRINSEP.

R. J. H. BIRCH.

C. H. CAMERON.

J. C. C. SUTHERLAND.

R. D. MANGLES.

Secretary.

I have signed this report, but I am compelled to dissent altogether from the conclusion; I deny, that there is any efficient cultivation of vernacular study. The majority of the Committee having consentively ordered the separate vernacular classes to be abolished, and that a *little* vernacular only shall be taught as an adjunct to instruction in the rudiments of English reading. The principle also avowed in para. 102 is unjust, and contrary to good faith, and to the orders of Government.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP.

A
*Abstract of Cash account of the General Committee of Public
 Institution for 1837-38.*

	Receipts		Disbursements		
Balance of last Account	2491	15 9			
Late Cashier on account	4732	0 0			
Parliamentary Grant for 12 months ending 31st March, 1838	106666	10 0			
Government Agent drawn on account	58000	0 0			
Agra College Receipts for 12 months by 17, Treasury orders, and charges for ditto, ending 31st March, 1838	13121	10 9	31539	10 3	Includes by transfer 44 6 0 by sale of books cre- dited 168 0 0 Ditto for Schooling. 292 6 4 Fines.
Ditto drawn from Government Agent	11400	0 0			
Allahabad School for ditto ending 31st March, 1838			6703	5 2	
Ajmere School for ditto „ ditto			4170	0 8	
Azimghur School for ditto „ ditto			925	3 0	
Arrah School for 6 months, ending 28th February			600	3 0	
Benares Sanscrit College Receipts for 12 months and charges for ditto ending 31st March, 1838	23252	12 0	14059	12 10	
Ditto English Summary, charges for ditto ditto			15077	5 2	
Bhangulpore Hill Receipts for 13 months, ending 31st March, and charges for 12 months, ending ditto	3250	0 0	3325	12 6	
Ditto English Institution for 6 months, ending ditto			3407	9 9	
Boothah School for 12 months, en- ding 28th Feb.			2239	14 9	
Bartilly School for 12 months, ending 31st March.			3065	8 3	
Commallah School Receipts from the Local Subscription and charges of 4 months, ending Ditto	2000	0 0	1330	5 0	
Chittagong School for 12 months, ending 31st Ditto.			3,385	10 9	
Calcutta Madressa, ditto ditto	32000	0 0	30712	4 0	
Cal. Sanscrit College, ditto ditto	24669	13 0	16621	9 4	
Cal. Hindoo College, ditto ditto			28727	1 10	
Cal. Medical College, ditto ditto	49400	0 0	48816	13 2	
Dacca School, ditto ditto			6890	1 9	
Delhi Oriental College Receipts from the Escheat fund and charges for ditto ditto.	*3250	0 0	10997	3 0	
Delhi Institution charges for 12 months ending, 31st March, 1838.			8165	4 6	
Carried forward.	33323	13 6	241053	8 8	

* Receipts thus marked and countervailing debits have not passed through the cash ledger of this office and are here entered by transfer.

	Receipts	Disbursements	
Brought forward	333234 11 6	24105 8 84	
Donation made by Raja Chhata Dhan Sahahye to the General Fund transferred to the Govt Agents	50000 0 0	50000 0 0	} Sent to Govt Agent
Furrackabad School charges for 12 months, ending 31st March		5618 4 3	
Gowahatty School for ditto ditto		3996 15 6	
Ghazipur School for ditto ditto		2221 8 3	
Goruckpore School for 17 months, ending ditto		2924 14 5	
Hoshingabad School for 12 months, ending ditto		1170 8 3	
Hooghly Branch School from Dec 1857 to March 1858, 4 months	1303 3 9	1303 3 9	
Jubbulpore School for 12 months ending 31st March		1961 12 9	
Jessore School		15 0 0	
Mohammad Mohsin's Ctg. ditto do	6441 14 11	65512 11 24	
Mooshedabad Nizamut Ctg ditto do	13931 15 10	11098 3 10	
Moulmein School charges for 5 months, ending with Nov		25 3 0	
Meerut School for 12 months, ending 31st March, 1858		5739 6 1	
Madnapore School receipts from the Local Subscription and charges for 13 ditto	104 0 0	2806 15 1	Donation
Patna School for 12 months ending 31st March		5989 7 2	
Poorree School for ditto ditto		1120 3 10	
Saugore School for ditto ditto		5978 0 9	
Singapore School		254 11 0	
Thacker & Co paid them per Contract for 14 Libraries	265 15 11	23892 5 0	} Price of Lib received from Collg of M M Do. Niz. Collg
Books and Sundries Bought	5971 14 6	7987 3 9	
Remitted to London for Purchases £ 1072 10 9 7d 2-1		10296 5 9	
Committee's office for 12 months, ending 31st March 1858		13281 10 8	
Contingent charges		1413 15 0	
Book Depository for ditto ditto	811 11 9	872 6 6	
Oriental Books Purchased for the Hon'ble Court of Directors by order of Government		320 13 6	} Since received.
Donation of Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore Prize fund Medical College	2000 0 0	800 0 0	
Books Bought for Rajah of Kooch Behar		139 5 8	
Balance in the Bank of Bengal		4791 14 7	
Total Co.'s Rs.	474423 10 3	474423 10 3	

Fort William, Dec. 31, 1858

Errors Excepted

(Signed) J. C. C. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary, G. C. P. I.

BALANCE SHEET OF 1956-57

To Balance due to the Parliament	10,97,777	11	10	1857, April, 30	By Balance due to the Govt. Agent	632	12	8
ditto Donation	3,99,740	0	0		ditto Government Notes	6,06,282	9	8
ditto Benares College	1,24,490	2	4		ditto Sanskrit College	1,62,477	10	1
ditto Nizamut College	6	1	6		ditto Madrasa	1,46,486	7	3
ditto Madanpore School	500	13	7		ditto Resident of Ajmere	911	5	5
ditto Medical College	4,3,006	2	1		ditto Collector of Bhagulpore	1,941	5	4
ditto Dwarkaauth Jagore's Prize fund for Medical College	1,250	0	0		ditto Chinsurah School	1,02,776	10	5
					ditto Bhagulpore Jail School	44,435	6	6
					ditto Raipoonah School	45,526	13	5
					ditto Hindon College and Nation Schooling	2,59,724	7	9
					ditto General Charges	1,37,974	5	2
					ditto Edin. Press & Depository	1,51,259	10	6
					ditto Thakurdoss Mistry	165	5	4
					ditto Subscription to books	2,050	0	0
					ditto Translation	960	0	0
					ditto Mynpoore School	3,437	6	5
					ditto Agra College	80,763	0	0
					ditto Allahabad School	38,543	15	5
					ditto Goruckpoor School	2,103	8	10
					ditto Bhoopaul School	1,027	3	8
					ditto Cawnpore School	2,403	14	2
					ditto Local Committee Delhi	1,110	7	44
					ditto Delhi College	1,60,960	11	3
					ditto Delhi Institution	72,750	2	8
					ditto Benares Seminary	44,475	9	5
					ditto Saugor Schools	11,554	13	5
					ditto Kanpur & Blawanypore School	2,133	5	4
					ditto Purchase of books & insts.	30,597	10	6
					ditto Sassaram Madrasa	1,162	10	8
					ditto Meerapore School	314	14	2
					ditto Jampur School	6,086	11	6
Carried forward	22,27,771	8	4		Carried forward	2,128,130	14	1

BALANCE SHEET OF 1886-87.

Brought forward	22,27,771	8	4	1887, April, 30	Brought forward	21,28,30	14	7
"					ditto Lucknow School	92	13	1
"					ditto Furrackabad Madressa	13,274	0	5
"					ditto Houghly College	6,652	15	11
"					ditto Hindoo Hospital	7,316	11	0
"					ditto Nuwab of Bhanupore	133	14	1
"					ditto Poore School	2,028	2	10
"					ditto Raja of Rewah	79	9	7
"					ditto Patna School	13,218	6	10
"					ditto Ghazipore School	5,251	7	7
"					ditto Meerut School	9,273	4	2
"					ditto Dacca School	8,504	9	9
"					ditto Gwalahy School	8,753	14	5
"					ditto Singapore School	447	1	9
"					ditto Futtypon School	109	12	1
"					ditto Kotah School	95	3	2
"					ditto Moula in School	890	15	10
"					ditto Haungabad School	1,067	0	0
"					ditto Jubbulpore School	1,666	0	0
"					ditto Barrilly School	2,716	3	3
"					ditto Ajmere School	4,254	7	5
"					ditto Furrackabad School	3,176	4	3
"					ditto Roohah School	1,649	15	5
"					ditto Chittagong School	1,158	10	0
"					Profit and Loss for small difference, supposed to arise from accumulation of small fractions lost in conversion of currencies	19	5	4
"					ditto Cash	7,719	5	1
					Company's Rupees	22,27,771	8	4
					F. E			
					(Signed) J C C SUTHERLAND, Secy			
Company's Rupees	22,27,771	8	4					

A P P E N D I X

[*Referred to n Page 60.*]

To

General Department.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

HON. SIRS AND GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Committee appointed for the examination of students of the Medical College, dated the 21st ultimo, reporting the result of their examination of such of the senior students of the Medical College as were reported qualified for the eventual charge of Provincial Dispensaries, together with copy of the reply addressed to the Committee, and to state that the Hon'ble the President in Council will await your Report upon the Institution generally and upon the best means of turning to account the qualifications of the four youths who successfully passed the examinations, before further considering the suggestions offered as to the course of study proper to be exacted, and the other points noticed by the examiners

I have the honor to be,
Hon'ble Sirs and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant

H. T. PRINSEP.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, the 5th December, 1838.

To

H. T. PRINSEP, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,

With reference to your communication to our address of the 17th ultimo, nominating us a Committee for the Examination of such Senior students of the Medical College as are reported qualified for the charge of Provincial Dispensaries, we have the honor to submit a report of the result of our proceedings for the information of the Supreme Government.

2d. Considering the great importance of the task imposed upon us in all its relative interests, and the grave responsibility which a due performance of it incurred, we agreed in opinion that the examination should be of a thoroughly searching and strict character, not only in justice to the public, but to the students themselves, and their teachers, in regard to a full developement of the acquirements of the former, no less than a proper estimate of the eminent merits of the latter. It was also felt that the prospect of having eventually to pass through a similar ordeal would have a salutary effect upon the minds of the alumni at large, stimulating them to the utmost diligence in the hopes of attaining, after a similar trial, the like success, and the certainty of an honorable livelihood under the patronage of government which would be its immediate result.

3d. The necessity for a more protracted and strict examination than usually obtains in England was recognized also, for the obvious reason, that in England the pupil commences the study of his profession with the advantage of a prior state of preparation and ratiocinative discipline; which it would be vain as yet to look for in India. He has in fact already mastered the elements of general knowledge in the vernacular of his country, and commences accordingly his course of professional study with greater aptitude of apprehension, and probabilities of enduring retention in regard to the knowledge of which he is the ready and acute recipient, than in the nature of things, is to be expected with Indian students, who, whatever their fluent advancement in writing and reading English may be, think in a language exceedingly differing from it in idiom, construction, and general application to ideas. To this it may also be added, that in India the social anomalies, the habits and associations of the students are peculiarly adverse to the full and active developement of their moral powers. The aptitude for attainment in a language in which they think is with native students perhaps on an average fully equal to that of Europeans, but experience has convinced us that in the faculty of retention they are inferior.

4th. The College itself of course was considered as the most suitable place where the examination could be held. The examination commenced on Tuesday the 30th October, when the

following senior and more advanced pupils came forward as candidates for letters testimonials, viz.

	<i>Names</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Caste</i>	<i>Place of Native Countries.</i>
1	Umachurn Set		Kaist	Calcutta
2	Dwarkanath Gupta		Baid	Ditto
3	Rajkisto Dey		Kaist	Ditto.
4	Gobinchunder Gupta		Baid	Ditto
5	Lallchand Dey		Kaist	Ditto
6	Gopalkrishna Gupta		Baid	Ditto.
7	Chumun Lall		Kaist	Delhi.
8	Nobinchunder Mitter		Ditto	Calcutta
9	Nobinchunder Mokerjee		Brahmin.	Ditto.
10	Buddinchunder Chowdree		Ditto	Ditto
11	James Pote		Christian	Ditto.

5th. The following was handed to us as a sketch of the course of study of the candidate pupils.

<i>SUBJECTS OF STUDY</i>	<i>1ST YEAR'S STUDY, 1835-1836</i>
<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	One elementary course by Messrs. Bramley and Goodeve from 1st June, 1835, to April 1836
<i>Chemistry</i>	One course by Dr Goodeve from April to September 1836. One Introductory course by Dr O'Shaughnessy from January to March, 1836, and a second course by ditto from April to September.
<i>2D YEAR'S STUDY, 1836-37.</i>	
<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	One course by Dr Goodeve from November 1836 to April 1837, during which all the candidates were constantly engaged in the actual dissection of the human body.
<i>Materia Medica</i>	Dr. O'Shaughnessy from 1836 to April 1837, according therapeutical arrangement.
<i>Practice of Physic</i>	Dr. Goodeve from May to September, 1837
<i>Elements of Surgery</i>	Mr Egerton from ditto to ditto.
<i>Chemistry and Pharmacy</i>	Dr. O'Shaughnessy from ditto to ditto.
<i>Introduction to Botany</i>	Dr. Wallich from ditto to ditto.
<i>3D YEAR, - 1837-38.</i>	
<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	Dr. Goodeve from November 1837 to April 1838.
<i>Demonstrations and Dissections</i>	Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy from ditto to ditto.
<i>Natural Philosophy, the Steam Engine, &c.</i>	Dr. O'Shaughnessy from ditto to ditto.
<i>Structural Botany</i>	Dr. Wallich from ditto to ditto.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	Mr Egerton from ditto to ditto.
<i>Materia Medica, natural arrangement</i>	Dr. O'Shaughnessy from May to October, 1838.
<i>Practice of Physic</i>	Dr. Goodeve from ditto to ditto.
<i>Elementary Surgery</i>	Mr. Egerton from ditto to ditto.
<i>Chemical practice in a small Hospital attached to the College.</i>	From May to October, 1838.

Each candidate had thus attended three courses of anatomy and physiology, two of actual dissection, three of chemistry, one of natural philosophy, two of materia medica, and two of general and medical botany, two of the practice of physic, and two of the principles and practice of surgery, and one of operative surgery.

6th. This amount of instruction appears to us to embrace all the essential branches of a complete Medical Education with the exception of midwifery; for the tuition of which there is no provision in the Institution.

The first examination day, as already stated, was Tuesday, the 30th October. The business of the day was carried on by Messrs. Corbyn, Grant, Martin, and Stewart, in the presence of the Professor of the College, and Messrs. Green and Macintosh, of the Bengal and Madras Medical Service, who came as spectators of the proceedings.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

<i>Pupils examined.</i>	<i>Character of Replies.</i>
1 Umachurn Set . . .	Clear, steady, and satisfactory.
2 Dwarkanath Gupta . . .	Same as above, but not quite so clear.
3 Rajkisto Dey . . .	Ditto ditto, ditto ditto
4 Gobinchunder Gupta . . .	{ Pretty good, but apt to be hasty and unreflecting in his answers.

Each candidate was examined for upwards of half an hour by himself, being admitted one by one, and afterwards led to the dissecting room, where they were made to demonstrate the parts in various sections of the subject, which they did most creditably.

8th. 2d Day, Wednesday, 31st. October. Present Messrs. Corbyn, Grant, and Stewart.

<i>Pupils examined.</i>	<i>Character of Replies.</i>
5 Kallachand Dey	{ Some of his answers very good, others given without due reflection. A good anatomist
6 Gopalchunder Gupta	{ Apparently of a slow turn, his average answers good but apt to get confused.

	<i>Pupils examined.</i>	<i>Character of Replies.</i>
7	Chunmun Lall	{ Cool, collected, and very correct answers. A good anatomist. Evidently a young man of superior acquirements. All his answers excellent though he has naturally a diffident manner.
8	Nobinchunder Mitter . .	
9	Nobinchunder Mookerjee	{ His answers generally satisfactory. Ditto, ditto ditto, ditto. Pretty much the same, but slowish.
10	Buddinchunder Chowdree	
11	James Pote	

Each student was in turn, as in the previous day, led to the dissecting room, to demonstrate ; they also performed some surgical operations in the course of which Gobinchunder Gupta gave a very dissatisfactory reply to the question of how he would perform the operation of tracheotomy.

9th. 3rd Day, Thursday, 1st November, 1838.

Present Messrs. Corbyn, Grant, and Martin, Drs. Goodeve, and O'Shaughnessy.

CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

	<i>Pupils examined.</i>	<i>Character of Answers.</i>
1	Umachurn Set	{ Most admirable. Steady, satisfactory and reflective.
2	Dwarkanath Gupta . .	
3	Rajkisto Dey	{ Ditto, ditto, ditto, cool and collected. Some of his answers good, others careless and unreflecting ; failed in definition of objects. Remanded to his studies for six months.
4	Gobinchunder Gupta . .	

This day was a strictly practical examination, putting the student's knowledge of the subject to the severest possible test, with a result that was highly satisfactory. Each pupil was requested to prove by their sensible qualities and their effects when acted on by reagents, the nature of the contents of various bottles containing liquids (as the mineral acids) that stood on a neighbouring table, and all deprived of labels, and also the nature of various substances of similar colour and consistence contained in vials without labels by the application of tests as the examination proceeded.

Mr. Martin having joined the Committee, they proceeded to the operating room, when Umachurn Set, Dwarkanath Gupto, Rajkisto Dey, and Nobinchunder Mitter performed various operations on the dead body, in pretty good style ; but the impression on the minds of the examiners became general, that this was the least brilliant part of the examination they had as yet undergone.

10th. Fourth Day's examination, Friday, 2d November 1838. We learned to-day that Buddinchunder Chowdry and James Pote, had voluntarily withdrawn from further examination for six months.

Fourth day Friday, 2nd November 1838. Present Messrs. Corbyn, Grant, Martin, and Stewart, and the Professors of the Institution, Mr. Halliday Secretary to the Government of Bengal was also a spectator.

CHEMISTRY AND MATERIA MEDICA.

	<i>Pupils examined.</i>	<i>Character of Replies</i>
1	Kallachand Day	{ Answered very satisfactorily, but apt to be hurried.
2	Gopalchunder Gupta	{ Some of his answers good, but wanting in clearness generally, and apt to be confused. Remanded to his studies for six months
3	Chumun Lall	{ Steady, collected, and excellent replies, and shewed himself a better chemist than was supposed
4	Nobinchunder Mookerjee	{ Answered extremely well throughout.
5	Nobinchunder Mitter	{ Excellent, knows his subject thoroughly.

The examination was of the same practical and strict character as on the preceding day, and the result highly gratifying. We regret that we cannot record the same approbation of the mode in which the surgical operations on the dead body were performed by the candidates above mentioned ; with the exception of Nobinchunder Mitter some did not know how to strap the tourniquet, and others performed operations in a way that satisfied us, they never could have practised much, if at all, on the

dead body ; otherwise the young men had acquitted themselves very meritoriously, but conviction coming home to themselves of that wherein they had evinced most deficiency, they withdrew voluntarily from further examination for a period of six months. The following four now only remained to be examined further for letters testimonial, viz. Umachurn Set, Dwarkanath Gupto, Rajkisto Dey, and Nobinchunder Mitter. It was now determined that as the examiners had reached that stage of their task which comprised the practice of medicine and surgery, they should adjourn until they could all be present, and the state of Dr. Nicolson's health admit of his presiding.

- In the interim the four candidates above named addressed the examiners by letter, stating that they had assiduously practised the capital operations of surgery during two years on the dead body, and many of the minor ones (no particulars of which were specified) on the living patient, and soliciting another day's trial in this department of their studies. To this request the Committee unanimously acceded, and appointed the 7th of November for renewing the examination.

11th. Fifth day of Examination, 7th November, 1838. Present Messrs. Nicolson, Grant, Martin, and Stewart, and the officers of the College.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

	<i>Pupils examined.</i>	<i>Character of Replies.</i>
1	Umachurn Set . . .	{ Most satisfactory in every respect, evincing thorough knowledge of the subject.
2	Rajkisto Dey . . .	
3	Dwarkanath Gupto . . .	
		Ditto ditto ditto.

The examination, as previously, was of a peculiarly searching and strict character, and the only faulty points were those where the self-reliance that can only be derived from practical experience appeared to be deficient. Each pupil's examination took up about an hour or upwards.

12th. Sixth Day's Examination. Present Messrs. Nicolson, Corbyn, Grant, Martin, and Stewart, and the officers of the College. Mr. Millet, Law Commissioner, was also present.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC AND MATERIA MEDICA.

	<i>Pupils examined.</i>	<i>Character of Replies.</i>
1	Nobinchunder Mitter	{ He was examined for two hours very searchingly and exhibited excellent knowledge of his subject, but somewhat obscured by a diffidence of manner already alluded to. He has been employed for sometime as Apothecary to the little Hospital attached to the College, and has given great satisfaction.

During the examination of Nobinchunder two of the examiners and some of the officers of the College proceeded to the dead room, to see operations performed on the body, by Umachurn Set, and Rajkisto Dey, who performed the operations of amputation in a very neat and satisfactory manner.

13th. Seventh Day, Friday, 9th November, 1838. Present Messrs. Nicolson, Corbyn, Grant, Martin, and Stewart.

PRACTICE OF SURGERY AND OPERATIONS.

	<i>Pupils examined.</i>	<i>Character of Replies.</i>
1	Umachurn Set	Very satisfactory.
2	Rajkisto Dey	Ditto ditto.
3	Dwarkanath Gupta . . .	Ditto ditto.
4	Nobinchunder Mitter . .	Ditto ditto.

Dwarkanauth Gupta and Nobinchunder Mitter then were taken separately to the operating room, and performed operations on the dead body very meritoriously.

14th. The Supreme Government will see from the above that the ordeal through which these young men have passed is one of no common kind, and affords a very gratifying measure of capacity and acquirements. The result is such as to satisfy us that their average knowledge is of a solid and well grounded character. In chemistry and anatomy and elementary physiology, this was particularly obvious, and reflects the highest credit upon the

Professors. In the more practical branches of education we have no doubt that equal excellence will become manifest, when the students have had prolonged opportunities (which hitherto they had not) of studying the practice of medicine and surgery by the bed side of the sick, means which the institution now happily has within itself. It is our opinion also, that the Durromtollah Native Hospital might, to a certain extent, be rendered available for this purpose.

15th. To Umachurn Set, Dwarkanath Gupto, Rajkisto Dey, and Nobinchunder Mitter, we have unanimously come to the decision of granting letters testimonial that we consider them competent to the practice of medicine and surgery, we beg to recommend them accordingly to the liberal consideration of Government as the first Hindoos, who rising superior to the trammels of prejudice and obstacles of no ordinary character, have distinguished themselves by attaining to a complete medical education upon enlightened principles. It also affords us great gratification to report from the testimony of the officers of the Medical College, that the conduct of these young men during their course of study has been uniformly correct, steady, and satisfactory.

16th. The Supreme Government will observe that in one year less than the period assigned in General Orders of 28th January 1835, these young men have by diligent application, as well as by the exertion of uncommon ability, acquired such a measure of general medical knowledge as to bear them creditably through a very rigid examination. Nevertheless, as a general rule, we consider that the period of study ought not to be less than four years, save as respects any of the original eleven candidates who appeared before us on the 30th of October and two following days, who at the end of the six months' probation to which we remanded two of them, and which others of their own accord fell back upon, may become candidates again for letters testimonial; we would also suggest that in future each student should attend not less than three courses of the practice of surgery, three of the practice of physic, and materia medica, and two of operative surgery.

17th. We would respectfully urge on the consideration of Government the expediency of assigning to these young men a liberal scale of pay for whatever professional employment they may be appointed to. We consider Rs. 100 per month would at the outset of their service be the most suitable rate of remuneration for such young men as distinguish themselves to the extent the four who have now obtained letters testimonial have done, which amount might be increased in progress of time, according to extent of service and deserts.

18th. Should these young men be appointed immediately to dispensaries, or any other medical charge, we recommend that it be always within the reach of one of the European medical gentlemen belonging to the service, and that in all complicated cases of disease, more particularly those which may require capital operations it may be enjoined upon them to consult with such medical officers on all such cases or on any other in which they might wish for assistance. They should also keep regular case books as records of their practice with house patients. *

19th. As some security for retention of the knowledge acquired at College, we deem it our duty to recommend that an abstract of cases should be submitted by them monthly to the Council of the Medical College. We further recommend that at the end of five years they should undergo another examination, and that their expenses to and from the presidency on that account should be defrayed by government, we further recommend that for the purpose of frequent and habitual reference they be supplied before quitting the presidency with the following works:—

Phillip's Translation of the London Pharmacopia.

Thomson's Elements of Materia Medica Therapeutic.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy's Manual of Chemistry.

Cloquet's Anatomy by Knox.

Sir C. Bell's Institutes of Surgery, (*just published.*)

Dr. Geo. Gregory's Elements of Medicine.

Twining on the Diseases of Bengal.

Cooper on Dislocations and Fractures, and

Clarke's Commentaries on the Diseases of Children.

20. In conclusion we anticipate that a fair proportion of the pupils will be found qualified, like the four above recommended, in each succeeding season, and that by the aid of the fifth year all the students of the original foundation will have passed with credit, an examination such as we have now instituted, we deem it of much importance that pupils of respectability from the Upper Provinces should be encouraged as much as possible to become alumni of the Institution; and, no doubt, the appointment of the four successful candidates for letters testimonial to respectable and lucrative situations will, with reference to this desirable object, be productive of much good.

We have, &c.

(Signed) S. NICOLSON, *Surgeon Genl. Hosp.*

J. GRANT, *Surgeon, Apothecary to the H. E. I. Co.*

J. R. MARTIN, *Presdy. Surg. and Surg. Nat. Hosp.*

D. STEWART, M. D. *Asst. Surg. Supt. Genl. of Vacc.*

Calcutta, 21st Nov. 1838.

To

General Department.

S. NICOLSON, J. GRANT, J. R. MARTIN, & D. STEWART, ESQRS.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Honourable the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo, reporting the result of your examination of the senior students of the Medical College reported qualified for the eventual charge of Provincial Dispensaries; and in reply to convey to you the thanks of the Government for the pains and skill with which you have conducted these examinations, and to acknowledge them tests of assured qualification in every branch of medical knowledge, and of scientific instruction afforded by the College.

2d. Copy of your report will be transmitted to the General Committee of Public Instruction, and the President in Council

will wait their report upon the Institution generally before further considering the suggestions offered as to the course of study proper to be exacted and upon the other points noticed by you. In the mean time I am desired to request that certificates may be granted under your signatures to Umachurn Dey, Dwarkanath Gupto, Rajkisto Dey, and Nobinchunder Mitter, the four Students reported by you to be fully qualified. The President in Council is much gratified by the result of the examinations of these four youths, which evidence a scale of qualification of a very high order, and His Honor in Council will gladly avail himself of any opportunity that may offer for securing to the public service the benefit of their professional attainments and skill.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, the 5th December, 1838.

(True Copies)

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To

H. T. PRINSEP, Esq.,

Secy. to the Govt. in the Genl. Dept.,

Fort William.

SIR,

I am directed by the General Committee of Public Instruction, to acknowledge your letter of the 5th December, in which was enclosed copy of the Report of the Committee, appointed to examine the senior students of the Medical College. Your letter also states, that the Hon^{ble} the President in Council, awaits the report of the General Committee on the Institution generally, and upon the best means of turning to account the qualification of the four youths, who successfully passed the examinations, before further considering the suggestions offered as to the course of study proper to be exacted, and the other points noticed by the examiners.

2nd. In consequence of this intimation, the General Committee, directs me to submit for the consideration of his Honor, the review of the State and Progress of the Institution, with the remarks and propositions detailed in this address.

3rd. Although the General Order constituting the Medical College, is dated 28th January, 1835, it is only within the last three years, that the Institution can be considered as in effective operation. The date of the above General Order, marks also the date of a strong impression on the Governor General's mind, that such an Institution had become urgently necessary.

4th. For a clearer view of the causes that led to this conviction it is proper to bear in mind that formerly when general, and field hospitals were in existence, a class of men was empirically brought up in them, known by the vague name of Native Doctors. These were mere compounders, and for the most part men of little or no education: who were nominated to Regiments and Civil Stations, as vacancies occurred. On the abolition of that source of supply, the institution of some other was deemed expedient, hence the origin of the Institution of which Dr. Breton was appointed the superintendent. He was, on his death succeeded in that situation by Dr. John Tytler.

5th. This Institution was to a certain extent, an improvement upon the previous state of things, since it recognised the propriety of a somewhat enlarging the scale of qualifications. It is unnecessary to dwell further here upon the abolition of that institution, save to remark, that, to put an end to difference of opinion (arising partly from the faulty constitution of the establishment itself, and partly from injudicious interference with details,) no other course, after mature deliberation, seemed feasible; more especially as the Native Doctors educated there were still persons that could not be trusted out of sight of the European medical staff, being mere smatterers, and incapable of any but the most subordinate mechanical duties.

6th. The Special Committee ordered to report upon native medical education in 1834, recommended the formation of a new

college upon a liberal scale, conceiving that the call for founding such, was not merely confined to a state necessity, but ought to comprehend also the grievous wants of the people in a country where the misery and loss of life consequent upon the gross ignorance of native practitioners and quacks is incalculable. It is not our province to enlarge upon this topic, but there are facts that would place the abundant distress arising from this cause in a very strong light.*

7th. The juncture was a favorable one for the adoption of a comprehensive scheme, since the deficiencies of the then three existing, but independent medical classes (viz. the Sanscrit College one, that of the Madressa, and Dr. Tytler's institution) were so obvious that enlightened natives became themselves aware of them, and manifested an earnest desire, that dissection of the human body should form a prominent branch of Medical Education. Serious difficulties, however, beset the question, which could not be entered upon without the express sanction of Government.

8th. The experiment to be made was felt to be one fraught with important consequences. Against its success were arrayed not only grave obstacles, and rooted prejudice, but misgiving as to the expence. That the experiment would prove costly, was neither doubted nor sought to be concealed; while there was no question that it was on the part of Government, one not merely of graceful and becoming liberality, but of imperative duty. Compared with other experiments in which

* Mr. Grant (one of our members) has mentioned to us the following instance of malpractice which fell under his own personal observation

1st. That of a sheristadar of Mr. Commissioner Dampier's Court, a respectable person in the prime of life, to whom arsenic pills (a favorite native drug) were improperly administered, which occasioned his death

2nd. That of the son of a native gentleman of Calcutta, having an abscess near the hip joint, his native doctor after previous inefficient treatment, cut down with the boldness of gross ignorance into the sound parts considerably above the abscess thus wounding a large artery. Instantly alarmed at the hemorrhage he decamped leaving the young man in that state. Fortunately his carriage being at the door, his father got into it, and drove to Mr. Grant's. The latter being at home, arrived in time to secure the artery before it was too late.

3rd. That of an ayah who having a miscarriage, a relaxation of the womb followed. To cure this a native doctress introduced several copper pieces through the os uteri, verdigrise formed, high inflammation supervened from which the woman is not yet recovered, and the probability is, she will never get quite over the injury produced by the above barbarous treatment. Such instances as the three given might be multiplied to a formidable extent by reference to the experience of practitioners.

great expence has been incurred from time to time by the State, but not in teaching the natives of India, that civilization can only follow in the track of scientific acquisitions, it is not we submit too much to anticipate, that the one under review is that which will be found most fruitful in benign results.

9th. It is proper to explain here a circumstance which should be borne in recollection, with reference to the report given in by the Special Committee on native medical education in 1834. We are informed by the three gentlemen who were on that Committee, and who are now members of our Committee, that the report was submitted as a mere preliminary measure; and as a general proposition to be followed up with minute details in another report, should that proposition be approved of. In proposing to found an Institution with three Professors and a Superintendent, that number was not fixed upon as the best but as the most expedient under the circumstances; be it not forgotten also, that at the time there were those who deemed even that number unnecessary; and who scrupled not to say that the prejudices of the natives against dissection were not only insurmountable, but that practically it would disgust them; and that the experiment of teaching them medical science on European principles, must prove a failure.

10th. No further expression of opinion, however, was called for by the Government, from the Special Committee: so that the opportunity which had been expected of extending the subject of the report into greater detail, never occurred. The Medical College, as founded by Lord William Bentinck, was an Institution falling far short of the plan contemplated by the Special Committee of inquiry; since instead of several Lecturers or Professors, there was only to be one and an Assistant, subject entirely to the Professor's orders, nevertheless this one Professor, and his dependent Assistant were in terms of the Government order under obligation, to give instruction in the English language, to a certain number of native youths in the various branches of medical science, the said branches not being defined in the general order of 28th January 1835, a somewhat extraordinary omission in such a document. It is enjoined by the 15th paragraph of the said order that all found-

dation pupils be required to learn the principles and practice of medical science ; in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe.' Here (again) there is a great want of definiteness, since the mode of tuition in that walk differs in different kingdoms of Europe. In the report of the Special Committee, on the other hand, we find the following passage which distinctly defines the branches to be taught according to the plan contemplated by that committee. ' Lectures should be delivered on the following subjects: Anatomy with dissection of the human body, 2 Chemistry, 3. Materia Medica, 4. Practice of Physic, 5 Surgery and Midwifery, 6 Clinical Lectures and Medico-Legal Medicine.' The Committee also recommended a Hospital to be attached to the Institution, and as already stated that there should not be less than three independent professors, and a Superintendent or Rector to have a general supervision of the whole.

11th. The general order quoted, made no provision whatever for the teaching of Chemistry, unless indeed it was left to be inferred that Messrs. Bramley, and Goodeve were bound to teach that branch of science along with their other onerous duties ; and as for Chemical Lectures, and Practical Medicine and Surgery, they fared no better, so that the student for any thing provided by the order alluded to, was left to pick them up as he best could. In place of any internal resources in the practical way, paragraph 31st of the general order stated, ' that the pupils shall visit to witness the practice of the General Hospitals, the Native Hospital, the Hon'ble Company's Dispensary, the Dispensaries for the poor, and the Eye Infirmary.' The result has proved that this provision of means was utterly inadequate to the proposed end. By no possible management could the students of the ' Medical College (as a Seminary with one professor and his assistant as he was called) attend the places mentioned statedly and regularly ; consistent with proper attendance on Lectures.' The nearest of them to the College, viz. the Native Hospital, could only be visited occasionally when capital operations were to be performed ; while at the Hon'ble Company's Dispensary, without some modification of the establishment for the purpose, their attendance would not be profitable to themselves, while their presence must greatly inconvenience the officers of the department in the exercise of

their proper duties. In fact an obvious mistake appears to have pervaded the whole arrangement, which was, that because medical students in Great Britain, attended certain Hospitals, and Infirmarys to perfect themselves in practical medicine and Surgery, all that was requisite for the native students of the Calcutta Medical College, to the same end, was to walk the wards of the General Hospital &c. ; whereas in the British Institutions the practitioners who go round the wards, and afterwards lecture upon the diseases in them, are the teachers of the pupils who walk these hospitals ; and have a positive and very substantial interest in teaching them ; while on the other hand in Calcutta, the very presence of the pupils at the several departments alluded to, would most probably be deemed rather troublesome, and have a tendency to a certain extent to interrupt routine, while the incumbent benefited in no way from the additional interruption or inconvenience. With all due deference then to the good intentions of the Government, it is clear in regard to what the College was expected to do, that the means were not adapted to the end. Here, in a word, were united two incongruities, a college which was properly no college, for teaching all branches of medical science on European principles ; and a scheme for farming to the state, the use of the scientific qualifications derived from such an education at a rate of remuneration utterly at variance with all recorded experience of collegiate estimation.

12th. Need it be matter of surprise that the experiment should have proved a failure ? Were not the seeds of such a result sown in the scheme itself ? At any rate, has not the event demonstrated that limiting the originally contemplated plan was false economy ; for in the lapse of a very short time, the Government found it necessary to extend the plan so as to draw it nearer the proportions indicated by the Special Committee ?

13th. If the College as originally constituted was intended to give the students a thorough medical education to fit them for any independent professional charge, then were its means of providing such solid and well grounded education, much too circumscribed and limited. If on the other hand the establish-

ment was meant to be a nursery of mere mechanical subordinates; then was it, on its enlarged scale by Sir Charles Metcalfe, and the present Governor General, much too costly a machine, for such a secondary purpose. The general order already quoted is very indefinite as to what was really expected by Government from the working of the Institution; nor are the duties of a class intended to become medical practitioners in the service of the State, set forth, in that document; which leaving the point of rank undecided, offered the salary of a writer or sircar, as the highest scale of remuneration to persons who were to be instructed in Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, Medicine and Pharmacy, and to be qualified for a Medical charge either Civil or Military.

14th. It is possible that the unextended incomplete institution, as constituted by Lord William Bentinck, and utterly deficient in practical means (save as respects Anatomy) might have furnished annually, as required, a certain number of half educated Native Doctors. Even to effect this, however, would have required a constant keeping down of the teacher's mind, and powers of scientific reasoning to the low level of a pupilage that must not reach beyond a certain point, a point, however, as already stated, not defined.

15th. It is most probable that had not the nobleman then at the head of the government been obliged to quit India from ill health, he would have himself ere long, recognised the necessity of extending the plan of the Medical College. Be that however as it may, a short time after his Lordship's departure for Europe, the College underwent an important modification by the appointment of a Professor, of Chemistry, and the promotion of the assistant in Anatomy and Physiology to be an independent Professor, and the addition also of a Curator. After Principal Bramley's death, the Institution was constituted a College indeed by Lord Auckland; who further enlarged its scheme, by nominating Professors of Surgery and Botany, and a Demonstrator of Anatomy. Still more recently by the enlightened liberality of Government the Institution has become possessed within itself of the means of teaching the healing art practically and chemical-

ly, by the addition of a hospital &c. The Institution having thus under the fostering care of the State enlarged its sphere of usefulness, and its capacity to communicate scientific knowledge, it is not to be wondered at that, the expectations and ambition of the Alumni should have expanded proportionally. That such would be the result, must, or at least ought, to have been foreseen, for either must it be unphilosophical to be surprised at it, or inconsistent to have so enlarged the scheme of the Institution. Hence it also follows that one of two courses becomes incumbent, viz. to abolish the Medical College at once as an useless drain upon the revenue; or to maintain it upon the same broad and statesman-like foundation upon which the present Government has constituted it, believing it to be a normal school of civilization and beneficence obviously intelligible in its scope and tendency to the people, and therefore calculated to enhance the claims of British rule to their gratitude. We need scarcely remark that the last is the course which we ardently hope, and trust the Government will follow.

16th. The number of students in the Institution is as at present viz.

Stipendiary Students	46
Non-Stipendiary ditto	25
Total,	71

17th. During the period of forty-seven months from February 1835 to December 1838, the Institution has cost Rs. 1,70,938 11-9.

18th. In the course of the past year the liberality of Government has added materially to the efficiency of the Institution by the sanctioned annexation of a Clinical Hospital adapted to the reception of eighty patients, and of a Laboratory for general purposes.

19th. Several important propositions, which we proceed to notice, have been also considered and discussed by the College Council, the sub-Committee for the Institution, and the General

Committee. They have for their objects the increased utility of the College, and an impulse to the native mind in the direction of Medical Education. Annexed are copies of the correspondence

* Letter from the College Committee, dated 6th April, with paper of Mr W O'Shaughnessy, enclosed. specified in the margin* which develops the propositions now referred to.

Report of the College Committee, dated 28th April, with enclosure and appendices

Letter of the sub-Committee with reference to the above, dated 31st May

Reply of College Committee, dated 25th June

Answer of the sub-Committee, dated 4th August

Reply of the College Committee, 3d September

Proceedings of the sub-Committee 15th July, with letter on subject of students to be sent to Europe.

Answer of the Committee, dated letter of the sub-Committee, dated 20th June, on subject of Clinical Hospital

Answer of College Committee, dated 9th July

19th. It will be seen, that Mr. O'Shaughnessy submitted a proposition of which the object was to annex a secondary Medical School to the College, with the view in particular, of creating a better class of candidates for subordinate Medical service attached to the native army. As the proposition implied that the Medical College had failed to supply a prominent object of its institution, our sub-Committee for this Institution deemed it necessary to obtain an explanation of the cause.

20th. In its reply of the 3rd September, the College Council stated, that the Students had received a medical education, which had raised their attainments, (and consequently their views,) beyond the more humble qualifications required for mere Native Doctors, the superior scale of education provided by the Institution placing the Student above the meagre inducements held out in the general order already alluded to. The predicament, in a word, in which the College now finds itself at the end of its third year is the result of its own success. The objections of the Students are not to service with the army generally in the line of their profession, but to the Native Subordinate Medical Class attached to the army as now constituted, whose duties are such as require no more knowledge than the readiest attempt at medical education could communicate in a few months. Their rank is perhaps suitable enough to that scale of acquirement, and is not equal to that of the non-commissioned Officer; they wear no uniform, are held in little apparent consideration, and command no respect; while their pay in cantonments is only 20 Rupees, and in the field Rupees 25 per mensem.

* This Correspondence is too voluminous to be annexed to this Report

21st. In forwarding its explanation, the College Committee proposed that the supply of subordinate Medical Officers for the native army should be secured either by the institution of a secondary and Vernacular school, or the establishment of a Military and Stipendiary class.

22d. In its reply, dated the 25th June, our Sub-Committee, (whose views were adopted by the General Committee) intimated that it was disposed as an experiment to annex a secondary school in the Medical College in which Medical Science, and practice to the extent prescribed by the course proposed by the College Council, might be taught in the Hindustanee dialect. The College Council, had proposed two teachers at eighty rupees monthly salary; but it seemed to the Sub-Committee, that at the commencement, one at such a salary would be perhaps sufficient. Another might be added if it was found necessary. In the propriety of allowing stipends, the Sub-Committee did not concur, but intimated that it was disposed to erect accommodation for the lodging of extra pupils who might be candidates for instruction.

23d. In its letter of the 3d instant, noticing this communication, the College Council proposed that two teachers at sixty each for the vernacular school should be allowed, one for Anatomy and one for Chemistry, urging that a single teacher of both is not obtainable. The Council wrote also that unless stipends of five rupees were allowed, no more than twelve vernacular pupils would be obtained. At the expense of 300 rupees per mensem, thirty pupils (each receiving five rupees monthly, and pledged to take Military service) could be efficiently educated.

24th. The General Committee is aware, that a supply of efficient subordinate Medical Officers is an object of importance to Government; but notwithstanding the recommendation of the College Council, it is opposed to the institution of a stipendiary secondary school, disposed, however, to allow the benefit of free lodgings, and trusts that this indulgence and facility, of acquiring the qualifications for a profession will induce a sufficient number of candidates to offer. The Committee feels confident if

the proposals (which are submitted for the consideration of Government) are approved of no stipends will be required to induce students to enter, or continue at the College.

25th. With reference to the superior attainments of the pupils which justly raise their expectations beyond the Native Medical Service as now constituted, the General Committee directs me to remark, that on the institution being founded, the experiment to be tried was altogether doubtful. Many were predicting its entire failure. When the first difficulties were overcome, and Brahmin and Vaid youths were seen eagerly dissecting the dead body; and the students who entered a Laboratory for the first time were observed to evince singular aptitude for Chemical experiment, and their constant industry and thirst for knowledge became notorious, it could hardly be expected that their teachers should stop short, and baulk their generous ardour in the pursuit of science, to the neglect of a most interesting opportunity for shewing to what extent the education of a young Hindu could be carried

26th. In its explanatory letter already mentioned, the College Council also proposed that a new grade of Military Officers, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, should be created to which the emancipated students of the Medical College should be eligible, and this officer should rank with a jamadar.

27th. In its letter of the 3rd September, the College Council likewise proposed that forty Military Native Surgeons (elevés of the Medical College) should be attached to the army, and distributed to the head quarters of divisions. 1st Class (24) to rank as jamadars, and receive a salary of 60 rupees with palki or house allowance. 2nd Class (14) to rank with subadars, and receive a salary of 100 rupees. 3rd Class to rank with subadar major, and receive a salary of 150 rupees. For promotions to the 2nd and 3rd grade, the services of five and fifteen years at least are required, and twenty years service to give a pension of 50 Rs.

28th. Such a Native Medical Staff, it is believed, would be found very useful to detachment duty, and the plan generally

appears to us to have strong claims upon the consideration of the Government. The state would obtain by it, a cheap class of well educated Native Medical Officers on whom the climate would make no impression, while at the same time, that it might render a large addition to the junior Medical Staff unnecessary, it would give a new impulse to European Medical Science, or in other words to civilization, in India.

29th. The College Council have also submitted to us a plan from Dr. Goodeve for securing a better educated class of candidates for the European subordinate Medical Service ; by which Hospital Apprentices (the lowest grade of Military Apothecary class) should be selected from the European or East Indian students of the College after two years study. They might then receive pay for hospital duties, but be required to finish their education. It is anticipated that the selection to this service being thus given to the College, numerous candidates would resort to the Institution to qualify themselves. The inertness and indifference of the youths attached to the General Hospital who have attended the College Lectures has been noticed. They have in fact little excitement to their studies, being secure of their appointments. There can be no question that the class alluded to, would be very greatly improved by undergoing such a training, and the General Committee recommends that your honor sanction the plan proposed.

30th. In the Report of the General Committee which led to the instituting of the Medical College, it was proposed that eight of the elite of the pupils should be sent to Europe to complete their education, with reference to turning their talents and acquirements to a higher account, than can be expected even from the best indigenous system, wanting as that must in the nature of things be, in the manifold moral adjuncts and elevating associations, that give such prodigious force to the impressions made upon the ductile minds of youth in Europe ; and in a thousand ways to tend to refine the manners, and to cultivate the mental faculties.

31st. Our Sub-Committee, approving of this plan, communi-

cated with Dr. O'Shaughnessy and the other gentlemen of the College Council on the subject, with a view to obtain their sentiments and elicit full details as to the expence.

32nd. Dr. O'Shaughnessy and his colleagues recommend the measure on grounds fully stated in his letter of the 10th August, and that a professor should be deputed to Europe to take charge of the pupils.

33rd. Two questions have arisen connected with this subject. 1st. Whether the period of study in Europe should be two or three years. 2d. Whether six or eight pupils should be sent. The College Council with reference to the attainments of the best of the pupils, who, it is understood, are ready to go, think two years will suffice and that eight pupils should be selected. Dr. O'Shaughnessy thinks six would be sufficient. The estimates suited to cases of six pupils, and two years expences of pupils.

Voyages to and from for six pupils	£600
Clothes and necessaries, pocket money	660
Board two years	960
Library, Lectures, Diplomas	850
	<hr/>
	3070

Professor in Charge.

Allowance for passage	200
	<hr/>
	3270
If two more pupils go $\frac{1}{2}$ of expence for 6	1023
	<hr/>
	£4293

34th. To this is to be added the expence which will be incurred in providing for the Professor's duties during his absence.

35th. If 250 rupees monthly be required and the absence including residence be thirty months, the expence under this head is 7,500 rupees or £750 making the whole cost for six pupils £4,020 and for eight £5,043. The College Council will undertake that the expence of the pupils will not exceed the stated sum.

36th. The General Committee contemplates from the experiment in question great benefit beyond even the impulse which it would impart to Medical Education, and would recommend that it be sanctioned even on a scale more extended than that proposed by the College Council. The General Committee thinks that eight pupils at least should be sent, and that their stay and study in Europe should be prolonged to a third year. According to the estimate premised the expence would be £5,983.

For eight pupils and two years. Per paragraph 35th	£5,043
Pocket money and Board for the third year . . .	640
The monthly sum of 250 Rs. stated in paragraph 35th	
for the third year	300
	<hr/>
	£5,983

37. The General Committee would at the same time suggest that the youths sent with their diplomas as Surgeons should also receive from the Hon'ble Court of Directors appointments as Assistant Surgeons on this establishment.

38th. The experiment under consideration, it is believed, is similar to that successfully tried in Egypt by Clot Bey. This, simultaneously with securing to them some provision on their return, would give an extraordinary impetus to the study of European Medical Science, and indeed to Science in general among the natives; the young men would learn to think in English, and it is probable that their return thus superiorly qualified, would direct the attention of the natives to England, as the best place for obtaining a substantial and polished education. The salutary separation of these students from their present habits, their observation of the world under circumstances different from what they have been accustomed to; and their contemplation of

the position which the profession they seek to acquire, holds in Europe, would tend to form their character, and give them one of feeling, sentiment, principle and demeanour which it were in vain to expect of imparting here.

39th. Having spent the specified period in Europe, and gained those moral advantages as well as perfected Medical Education to the full extent which their present acquirements entitle us to anticipate; we can have little doubt that they would return to India fully qualified to discharge the highest and most responsible medical duties. Availing themselves of the advantages of the magnificent institutions of Europe; they would on their return be ready to act as Assistant Professors in the College, and eventually as independent Lecturers, either there, or at the secondary Mofussil Schools proposed to be established. The experiment would show to the people of England, the powers and capabilities of the Hindoo youth's mind, and thereby probably, lead to the augmentation of Education in India by exciting the attention of the English people to the subject. The probability is, too, that leading men who now labour in England for the promotion of education, and the diffusion of useful knowledge all over the globe, seeing in these youths the evidence of a rich harvest, which Indian education must return; would unhesitatingly place at the disposal of the Committee of Public Instruction, far more ample means than they now command, for the prosecution of the great end they endeavour to promote.

40th. Reverting to Mr. Prinsep's communication respecting the examination of some of the Senior students of the Medical College by Messrs. Nicolson, Grant, Martin and Stewart; the result, we beg to observe is most satisfactory. It was in every respect no less proper than expedient that the examination should have been a searching and rigid one, since we have reason to believe that it was a matter of doubt in some quarters whether they could stand such a trial, a question now set entirely at rest. The time originally contemplated for the curriculum, was from four to six years, but the four young men reported qualified for letters testimonial, have we are gratified to observe, in one year, less than the shortest of these periods, passed their final examination.

41st. Trusting that the subject will not be viewed merely as one of finance, but as involving grave, extensive and weighty interests; it is imperative upon us to state our opinions upon the Medical College with the utmost candour. It is we believe generally allowed that the natives of India, more especially those of Bengal have evinced a spirit of inquiry, and a desire for improvement, of late years, far beyond what previous experience might have led one to expect, various reasons may be assigned for this; but of the fact there can cannot be a question. The bent of mind alluded to will be found to bear upon education as well as on other matters, and comparisons are not uncommon among well informed natives, between the amount of revenue annually expended upon objects in which they have only a remote, with those in which they have a direct and improving interest. In the Medical College they recognise a tangible proof of disinterested solicitude for their welfare on the part of the state; altogether unmixed with financial considerations.

42nd. We have now calmly to consider what the result abstracted from all invidious comparisons is, and is likely to be. The result has proved beyond cavil that the Hindoo by proper management may be reconciled to a course of tuition, utterly at variance with his preconceived notions, his prejudices, and his superstitions. It has proved that in capacity of acquirement the Hindoo is in no way inferior to the European. It has proved that we can without reference to Europe provide a most valuable supply of sound Medical Science, and advice for the benefit of the people at large, who now suffer so grievously from the melancholy want of both. It has proved that by proper preparation and discipline, the Hindoo will pass successfully through an ordeal of reiterated examination that would be deemed formidable even by the European. It has proved that what holds in other countries, also governs the mind in India, and that the remuneration of educated and uneducated labour must always differ in the ratio of enlightenment, and the claims which knowledge always has to a higher rate of wages.

43rd. The four young men reported to be entitled to letters testimonial, have passed their final examination in one year, less

than the shortest period contemplated for their absolvement from the College. This they have done in the face of serious obstacles, and the points in which the young men who withdrew voluntarily from further examination for six months were found less perfect, were precisely those which the Government until a recent period, left entirely unprovided for, since as already stated, it is only very lately that the means of teaching medicine and surgery practically have been placed at the disposal of the Institution. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, (neither few nor light,) four Hindoo youths have been declared by a Committee of European Medical men selected by the Government for the task, (men of experience and skill in their profession, and of high respectability in the service and in society) to be qualified for the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Surely this is no mean result, more especially considering the number who have been declared so qualified, but as a small link in a rapidly evolving chain, the length of which we cannot pretend even to guess at a measurement of. seeing that the examiners have distinctly declared their anticipation that a fair proportion of the pupils will be found as qualified as the four passed pupils in each succeeding season, and that by the end of the fifth year, (or scarcely at the 3d of practical clinical instruction) all the students of the original foundation will have passed with credit, an examination such as is described in their report.

45th. These four youths, it had been objected, are educated above the purposes for which that Institution was established. We have already we trust, with sufficient clearness, shown that the Institution as it is, and as it was established, by Lord William Bentinck, differ most essentially. If the young men have been over educated, then, their having been so, has resulted from the operation of the Government's own liberal enlargement of the machinery of the Medical College. To measure the obstacles that young men have had to contend against, by a comparison with those of English students, would be manifestly absurd. They arose not merely from the natural repugnance that is associated at first with the study of anatomy and surgery in the mind; of *all* students, whatever their country or creed; but from that repugnance deepened, greatly in its character by impressions of

ritual contamination, and well grounded dread of domestic and social consequences, of a very serious and disheartening nature, and all this enhanced by the facts of the knowledge to be acquired at the cost of the most laborious and anxious attention, being received by them through the medium of a foreign language. It is very requisite that due stress should be laid upon these formidable difficulties, since we have observed a tendency in some quarters to underrate them. It is all very well to refer philosophically and theoretically to Anatomy and Surgery as Sciences; but most of the details of both are naturally revolting to the neophyte, and it requires a considerable exertion of moral energy to conquer this feeling of so much importance. Upon principles of common humanity, even, do we consider the encouragement of Medical knowledge among the natives that we deem the cost at which the foundations of this branch of education have been laid, as of very secondary consideration in comparison with the advantages that are likely to be derived as a means of civilization, enlightenment, and relief of human suffering. It has not yet been made the interest of the natives to study medicine upon principles, but when the people see, that those who have in the first instance been so educated, receive some measure of public patronage, there is little doubt but they will also be disposed to look favorably upon them, and finally to place full confidence in them. We have sufficient warrant for this conclusion, in the fact of so many natives being now in the habit of calling in European Medical aid, and taking European medicines.

45th. In regard to the best means of turning to account the qualifications of the four young men who have passed the examination, we had understood that Government Dispensaries were to be established at some of the principal provincial towns, and considering the paucity of provision made throughout the country for the sick poor, such dispensaries undoubtedly would prove a great blessing. It appears to us that the professional capabilities of the four young men alluded to, could not be devoted to a better purpose than that of being appointed to the charge of such dispensaries; and if Government saw fit, they might also be enjoined to open secondary medical schools for a limited

number of pupils to be instructed in the vernacular language at such dispensary stations. With reference to some of our preceding remarks, we beg to express our entire concurrence in the recommendation of the Committee of Examiners, that a liberal scale of salary should be assigned to these young men for whatever professional employment they may be appointed to, and the sooner this is done, the better ; since it may be, that the delay which has already taken place with reference to any public recognition of the successful conclusion of their studies may have a dispiriting effect, not as respects themselves merely, but the whole body of students.

46th. The grand difficulties at the outset of a most arduous experiment having been overcome, first scruples of the most obstructing kind having been got over through great tact, perseverance, energy and scientific skill on one side, no less than of zealous application, untiring industry, and much moral fortitude on the other : it is for the State to decide whether the success of this great moral triumph is to be carried out to the full results it admits of, or not, and whether the necessary cost of so carrying out that great victory over apathy and superstition, is to form an insuperable objection to extending the benefits of it.

47th. We beg also to remark in conclusion, that it has been objected to the proposal of sending home half a dozen or more youths of the Medical College to study in England, that no good can accrue from sending 'isolated youths,' by which we presume is meant a *few* young men to England for Education, while on the other hand the objectors declare, 'that the emigration to England of Hindoo families (for the purpose of education) would have their warmest encouragement.' Now, if there is any mode more than another calculated to draw the attention of Hindoo families, strongly and attractively towards a place of Educational Emigration, we conceive it is the very experiment we have ventured to recommend for favourable decision.

48th. The suggestions submitted by the Examining Committee in respect to the curriculum of study, affect in no way the financial schedule of the College, or the period of time in which

the students are required to present themselves for examination. They comprise a mere matter of internal detail that should be left entirely to the College Council in communication with our Committee.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) T. A. WISE, M. B.

Secretary G. C. P. I.

Fort William, 21st March, 1839.

To

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

General Department.

HON'BLE SIRS AND GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's Letter No. 161, dated the 21st ultimo, submitting a Report on the state and progress of the Medical College and upon the best means of turning to account the services of the four youths who have passed examination, with suggestions as to the future management of the Institution.

2nd. In reply I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a resolution this day passed by the Hon'ble the President in Council, and to request that you will in order to make the reports on the Medical College complete, submit a list of the students and establishment made up to the date of the examination, and showing the number and names of stipendiary and of other students for each year since the commencement of the Institution.

3rd. The original papers which accompanied the letter under reply, are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

Hon'ble Sirs and Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient Servant,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, 10th April, 1839.

GENERAL CONSULTATION, THE 10TH APRIL, 1839.

Read again a letter from the Committee appointed for the examination of students of the Medical College, dated 21st November last, submitting a Report of the result of their examination of the senior students of the Medical College as are reported qualified for the charge of Provincial Dispensaries.

Read again a letter to the General Committee of Public Instruction, dated 5th December last, transmitting copy of the above letter, and stating that the Honorable the President in Council will await their report upon the Institution and upon the best means of turning to account the qualifications of the four youths who successfully passed the examination, before further considering the suggestions offered as to the course of study proper to be exacted and other points noticed by the examiners.

Read a letter from the Secretary to the General Committee of Public Instruction dated, the 21st ultimo, in reply to the above letter submitting a Report on the state and progress of the Medical College and upon the best means of turning to account the qualifications of the four youths who have passed examination with the remarks and propositions in detail on the Institution generally.

Resolution.—The Honorable the President in Council observes that the General Committee of Public Instruction in reporting upon the examination of medical pupils has entered in detail upon the history, objects, and prospects of the Institution and has dwelt upon the results established by the very favourable examination passed by the four students recommended for certificates of qualification in terms of merited commendation of their successful studies, and of self congratulation at the extent of acquisitions in science and practical surgery imparted by the College in the short period since it was established. An unusually rigid examination appears to have been passed by these youths after four years of study, and they have reached the point of qualification, which was not expected to be attain-

ed in less than five years, evincing a degree of aptitude not less creditable to themselves than the system by which it has been developed, and brought this early to maturity, is to their teachers. The Committee, after enlarging upon the proofs of success afforded by this result, support two suggestions of the Council of the Medical College, one in favor of a subsidiary school to give instruction in the language of the country to the subordinate class required for the public service, and to candidates for scholarship in the College, and the other in favor of sending to England a certain number of the most successful scholars from the College itself, in order to complete their studies there in medical and the other sciences, and enable them to return with diplomas placing them on equality with the surgeons educated for the regular service of the East India Company. The President in Council though sensible that the result of the examinations passed by the four youths above referred to, has established the fitness of the native intellect for the acquirement of any degree of attainment in any branch of science and has proved that the most confirmed prejudices can be overcome by perseverance and tact in those who impart the instruction, and by placing objects in a proper light before the youths who present themselves for education, is still compelled to notice that one object of the present Institution, viz. the providing a superior class of native doctors for the Army and for civil stations is admitted not to be advanced through the institution of the present Medical College. The education of youths to the point to qualify them for surgeons diplomas is assuredly a much higher object which His Honor in Council congratulates the Institution at having reached. But the practical purpose aimed at should not be overlooked in the triumph of a successful advance beyond it, and His Honor in Council regarding the proposition for establishing a subordinate vernacular school attached to the College as intended to promote this object, is prepared to give his immediate sanction to that addition to the existing Institution.

It seems to His Honor in Council that through such vernacular schools only can the class of inferior practitioners required by Government be made available for the different services

required, and eventually when subordinate seminaries are established in different localities for their production, it will become an aim so to educate the most promising students in the highest institution that they may be able to become the professors in the lower, so that the College may become a normal seminary through which individuals capable of conducting schools of medical education in different parts of the country may be provided. This subordinate charge in the interior may, or may not be connected with the charge of Dispensaries and Hospitals, and with the benefits of local professional practice according as the stations selected may be favorable for such objects, and the Government may see the expediency of establishing them.

But though the President in Council adopts readily the suggestion for providing immediately one and eventually more subsidiary schools for the production of the class of Native Doctors required for the public service, and thinks the most promising students in such subsidiary schools may be reserved to prosecute their studies in the normal college in order to become eventually professors and practitioners amongst their countrymen, he is not prepared at present to accede to the suggestion for sending youths to England to complete their studies there, under charge of a Professor of this College. The scheme would for the time of its continuance nearly double the total charge of the Medical College which is already high, and the present is not a fit time for incurring so considerable an expense for objects of which the utility is questionable, and which in fact could not be undertaken without the express approbation of the Hon'ble Court. The results of the present examination will of course be brought to the Court's notice, and their instructions solicited on the subject.

The report will be further transmitted to the Governor General who will thus have the opportunity of stating his views also to the Honorable Court upon the suggestion in question.

H. T. PRINSEP,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

